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U.S. RAISING OBSTACLES AT GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD011744 Moscow TASS in English 1661 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS military military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The U.S. side raises insurmountable obstacles at the Geneva talks on nuclear armaments in Europe.

At the same time the Pentagon is conducting hurried preparations for the siting of cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe. Work is under way to set up new missile bases in Swaebish-Gmund, Neu Ulm, Neckarsulm and Heilsbronn (West Germany) at Greenham (Britain) and Comiso (Italy). It is planned to deliver at least 16 new U.S. medium-range missiles to each of the mentioned three countries before 1983 is out.

Quoting figures received from a U.S. Department of Energy official, West Germany's DIE STERN reports that before 1984 the United States will produce more than 200 warheads for Pershing-2 and Tomahawk missiles.

Speaking in an interview with Italy's TEMPO, U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger said he believed that the NATO Euromissiles would be deployed after all. Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in Brussels not long ago that for the United States there was no going back on the NATO decision to deploy 572 U.S. missiles in Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Holland.

Correspondingly U.S. officials are becoming ever more outspoken in their pronouncements concerning the real meaning of the so-called NATO's "dual solution" -- to deploy U.S. missiles in Europe under the cover of the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons.

Richard Burt, assistant U.S. secretary of state, admitted that if the United States had not embarked on the talks with the Soviet Union it would have been impossible to make allies agree to the deployment of missiles on their territory. He added that the movement in protest against nuclear weapons was gathering momentum in Western Europe and that it could jeopardize the NATO decision passed in December 1979 on the siting of medium-range nuclear missiles. In such circumstances it was imperative that the United States create the impression among its allies that Washington was working in earnest to advance the cause of nuclear arms limitation.

West Germany's DER SPIEGEL stresses that the NATO top leadership fears above all the wrath of the peace supporters caused by militarist preparations.

NEWSWEEK magazine noted that Reagan who has long been an opponent of arms limitation agreements began talks on nuclear forces in Europe only to dampen the intensity of the anti-war movement in Europe.

There is every indication that the Reagan administration is really uninterested in stabilizing the military-political situation in Europe and that it is not striving to remove the threat of nuclear war on the continent.

SOVIET, U.S. STANDS ON NUCLEAR ARMS COMPARED

LD312222 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast; by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Hello comrades. The meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Soviet military commanders has, for quite understandable reasons, evoked great interest in the United States.

Local observers report that Comrade Brezhnev's speech is being carefully analyzed both in the State Department and the Pentagon. The fact that the Soviet leader's speech is being studied attentively in the West is, of course, not a bad thing. It would be even better if the Western specialists paid attention to the fact that Leonid Ilich has confirmed the consistency of Soviet foreign political policy and our country's adherence to the extensive program of struggle for peace, which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our course is one of detente and the strengthening of international security. It is with this aim that the Soviet Union put forward a whole series of specific initiatives. We have unilaterally taken upon ourselves a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We are proposing that agreement should be reached on banning the deployment in space of weapons of any sort and on limiting the naval activity of states so that the arms race spiral does not reach into the heights of space or the depths of the ocean.

These are just some of our proposals. They are not being implemented because of the negative position of the United States and its Western allies. In rejecting them, Washington (?does not take much trouble) over its arguments. They are the same as 10 years ago and 20 years ago: Our peace moves are a propaganda gesture.

But it is possible to recall that on those -- very few -- occasions when the West accepted our proposals, it brought great benefit for all mankind. Just remember the conclusion, at the Soviet initiative, of the treaty on banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water. Just think what the world would be like today if this agreement had not been signed 19 years ago. Unfortunately, our other initiatives are coming up against opposition in the United States. The U.S. course is aimed at deepening tension. Adventurism, crudeness, open egoism -- even in relations with its partners -- have become the characteristic features of the U.S. Administration's policy. The Reagan government has set a course aimed at sharply stepping up arms, including nuclear arms, in the hope of achieving military supremacy over the Soviet Union. But such a policy is illusory and dangerous. It is not real because our country will not permit the United States to achieve military supremacy over it.

The meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and the Soviet military commanders should again remind the Washington strategists of this fact. An underestimation in the White House of the resolve of the Soviet people may lead to it making serious miscalculations. It is difficult to see how a growth of tension with regard to the Soviet Union could strengthen the security of the United States. It is rather the other way around: Attempts to wreck the balance of forces that has come about can lead to the situation deteriorating. One would think that even a vehement opponent of socialism would listen to the voice of reason.

WEINBERGER'S STATEMENT AT PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWED

Bogachev Comment

LD291604 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1514 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct (TASS) -- TASS observer on military questions Vladimir Bogachev writes:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arranged a major press conference in Washington on 27 October, the aim of which was, in the words of Western observers, to "give a response" to the speech made by L.I. Brezhnev at the conference of Soviet military commanders in the Kremlin and to "deliver a blow" to the movement for a freeze on nuclear weapons.

We form the impression that the Pentagon's propagandists prepared their chief's speech in great haste. In any case at the press conference Weinberger demonstrated apart from anything else an inability to read properly.

In his speech in the Kremlin, L.I. Brezhnev spoke frankly about the fact that the 26th CPSU Congress charted a broad program of struggle for peace and that it corresponds to the spirit of Lenin's behests and has won general recognition. Moreover the Soviet leader specially stressed that the line of the USSR is one of detente and the strengthening of international security. "We will not depart from it," he emphasized.

Weinberger maintains that "President Brezhnev said nothing in his speech about limiting arms," whereas at the very heart of the Soviet Peace Program there lies a whole series of concrete proposals and practical measures in the field of disarmament.

The U.S. defense secretary, in his striving to justify the U.S. course for attaining military supremacy, was not squeamish about direct falsifications. For example he grieved over the matter of the "lagging behind" of the power of the U.S. submarine fleet, although as is known the United States has a three-fold supremacy over the Soviet Union in the number of ballistic missiles warheads on submarines. Equally absurd are the Pentagon chief's confirmations about the "weakness" of U.S. aviation of strategic significance and of other military technology systems.

Equally unsuccessful has been the "planned strike" by Weinberger upon the U.S. movement for freezing of nuclear weapons.

Weinberger, perturbed by the mighty upsurge of the antiwar movement in the United States, has gone as far as making the absurd assertion that "freezing nuclear arms will increase the risk and danger of war," and that the only way of saving the world is to build up the arms race.

The U.S. Administration's present course on questions of war and peace cannot be justified in the eyes of public opinion by any amount of convincing arguments. That is why Weinberger constantly has to resort to falsifications and juggling with the facts.

Borrowed Phraseology

LD291428 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 29 TASS — Addressing a press conference in the Pentagon, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger lashed out against the participants in the mass movement in the USA for a freeze on nuclear weapons.

He contended that the demands by broad American public circles that a barrier be put up in the war of the nuclear arms race would allegedly lessen prospects for reaching an agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arsenals and would only "increase the threat of nuclear war." Echoing President Reagan, Caspar Weinberger used phraseology borrowed from the sombre times of McCarthyism and calumniated the participants in the anti-war movement in the USA, describing them as "enemies of America".

In trying to justify the policy of the administration aimed at ensuring military superiority over the USSR, the secretary of defence again reiterated [word indistinct] of some "Soviet meance", and under this far-fetched pretext advocated a further build up of military spendings, an increase in the nuclear potential of the strategic forces and conventional weapons of the U.S. Armed Forces, creation and deployment of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons.

In so doing, the Pentagon chief deliberately pictured in a distorted light the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, claiming that the USSR is thinking of possible victory in a nuclear conflict. Meanwhile the whole world knows that the Soviet Union has solemnly committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, halted, guided by the striving for strengthening peace and international security, the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons capable of hitting targets in Western Europe and reduced their number. The Soviet Union has also put forward a series of fresh peace initiatives aimed at taking effective measures for curbing the nuclear arms race and lessening the threat of a nuclear conflict. Washington, on the contrary, not only refused to follow these peaceable initiatives of the Soviet Union but also reaffirmed in public its intention to use nuclear weapons in future "limited" and "protracted" nuclear conflicts, for which it is preparing speedily.

Many observers point out that Weinberger's pronouncements were clearly political and timed to the mid-term Congres elections scheduled to be held on November 2. In the course of the elections, referendums will be held in a number of states and hundreds of American cities and towns on the question of freezing nuclear weapons . Every fourth American having the right of vote will take part in them.

The mounting anti-war movement in the USA, which threatens to undermine the Pentagon's maniacal militaristic plans, has clearly angered the Reagan administration. The real aim of the campaign of fierce malicious attacks which have been recently launched by the Washington leaders with Reagan at their head, is to stop that movement at any cost, intimidate its participants, make the Americans obediently pay for the needs of the military-industrial complex and for the intensive military preparations. As the AP agency stresses, the administration "is seriously concerned" over the fact that the resolutions in favour of freezing nuclear weapons will be approved in the course of the referendum. The State Department is obviously concerned over the prospect of a further intensification of the movement for freezing, the ABC television company points out in its turn.

The statements by the Pentagon chief are broadly evaluated by the observers as an indication of the fact that the Reagan administration further intends to disregard the clearly expressed wish for the peace of the American and international public, to persevere in building up tensions for the sake of the selfish interests of the ruling top crust of the USA.

TASS NOTES UPCOMING PERSHING II TESTS

LD011006 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 1 TASS -- Regular trials of the ballistic nuclear missile Pershing-2 will be held this week on the White Sands range in the state of New Mexico, reported today the newspaper WASHINGTON POST. In the course of the trials it is planned to test the operation of the guidance system and new missile engines.

The previous trials in July this year were a failure. After approximately a minute in flight the missile changed on its own the trajectory and exploded. By demand of the White House, the Pentagon sharply speeded up the work to develop new nuclear weapons. For the purpose, an unprecedented decision was taken to reduce approximately by a third the number of earlier planned tests.

The Reagan administration plans to start deployment of 106 Pershing-2 missiles on the FRG territory, beginning from the end of 1983. Washington continues imposing upon Western Europe the programme of NATO nuclear rearmament and establishment fo the bloc's potential to strike the first nuclear blow.

'SERIOUSNESS' OF U.S. ARMS PROPOSALS QUESTIONED

PM281607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Vernikov "Rejoinder" from V. Tarasov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "On the Question of Seriousness"]

[Text] Eugene Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, is no newcomer to American political life. A professor of law and a formed U.S. under secretary of state during L. Johnson's presidency, in the present administration he is an "odd man out," in the sense that he is one of the few Democrats to have received a high government post. However, that is the only difference between him and the representatives of the Republican right wing and inveterate conservatives who now determine America's political course.

At one time even American observers, who are accustomed to the unexpected, regarded Rostow's appointment to such a responsible post in the present administration as tantamount to setting a fox to guard the henhouse. He -- we have every right to say this now -- tried to demonstrate the correctness of this comparison. We will not look at his ancient "works" and statements, which former Governor of California Ronald Reagan once used to quote frequently in his daily radio commentaries; we will dwell on the most recent.

On a lightning tour of Europe he managed to say a good many simply astonishing things: seemingly a serious person, a professor, yet he stubbornly repeats the same old primitive tune.

The other day, speaking at a Brussels press conference, Rostow touched in particular on the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. He let fly such a pompous propaganda salvo that the best thing to do was to cover your ears. "The basis of the U.S. stance at the talks," he blurted out, "remains the zero option, which will do the maximum to promote the security of the United States and its allies on the one hand and the USSR's security on the other." Pausing for breath with a reference to the President's promise to "hold talks seriously and with good will," Rostow suddenly came out with something totally unconvincing: "We are attentive toward any Soviet hint relating to a possible step which could strengthen the security and solidarity...of NATO members."

Ouch.... Let us go back to the beginning. So we have the "zero option" American-style as a universal panacea. What hypocrisy, what a big, persistent lie! The meaning of the American proposal, which, incidentally, was put forward even before the start of the Geneva talks, is that the Soviet Union must entirely eliminate its ground-based medium-range missiles, while the United States, as it were in gratitude for that, will not deploy its Pershings and cruise missiles.

Not a word about a reduction in the existing medium-range nuclear facilities of the United States and its allies. Moreover, as is known, efforts are even being made to increase them. In other words, it is a question of a unilateral reduction in medium-range nuclear arms, of disarmament by the Soviet Union, which, as has been stated at the highest level, our country will not agree to. After all, Soviet ground-based missiles form part of the long-established, long-settled balance of forces in Europe.

The Soviet Union's stance on creating an extensive European zone of medium-range nuclear weapons reduction and limitation is well known and does indeed provide for the security interests of all countries in the region. But what does Rostow care? He stubbornly imposes and pushes the American proposal. Can such obstinacy really reveal "seriousness and good will" in holding talks? As for "Soviet hints," you would think the hint would have been taken, as the saying goes, but that hardly seems likely....

So it goes on. With admirable stubborness, Rostow harps on about his cherished "deterrence principle," ascribing some interest in this principle to the Soviet side at the talks. Having lost all sense of humor, he misrepresents the USSR's stance and the sense of its proposal on reducing medium-range nuclear facilities, while insisting -- for the umpteenth time! -- on the "seriousness of American intentions" in holding the talks. This is done with one aim: to prepare public opinion in advance for the breaking off of the talks by accusing the other side of being reluctant to seek compromises and reach agreement. It is all quite simple.

Let us quote the diehard professor once more to convince ourselves of the unscrupulousness of his methods: "Soviet medium-range nuclear forces in the Far East could be expanded with no restriction. No Western government could take this proposal for the talks seriously." Again: "The United States...will continue to adopt a serious approach to the talks." Indeed: "You can't be fairer than that." Where Rostow got his information about a non-existent Soviet proposal is unknown. Nor does it matter to him. He prefers the barrel organ tune "Serious -- Not Serious."

In reality things are quite different. It was the Soviet Union which proposed that medium-range nuclear arms outside the European zone of reduction and limitation be deployed in such a way as to be unable to reach the other side's targets within that zone. Moreover, Mr Professor, it is unseemly to confuse your geography: The Transurals, which is mentioned in the Soviet proposal, is by no means the Far East. The main point is that, as our country has stated authoritatively, we are not deploying additional medium-range missiles beyond the Urals where Western Europe would be within their range.

This, like the other Soviet proposals, really is serious. We would like to see the same seriousness on the American side. Seriousness in practice, not hollow assurances of it, still less verbal balancing tricks.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

LD291900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 Oct 82

["International Situation: Question & Answers" program presented by observer Valeriy Kosovan, with international affairs journalist Doctor of Historical Sciences Igor Petrovich Belyayev, international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, Candidate of History Konstantin Ivancvich Semenov and TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov]

Mideast Situation

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] The events in the Near East are still attracting great attention from our listeners. Letters on this subject have probably been the most voluminous in our mailbag. We have in the studio international affairs journalist and Doctor of Historical Sciences Igor Petrovich Belyayev, with whom we acquainted your letters. Igor Petrovich, I think that in order to have a more profound understanding of everything that is going on today in Lebanon, as in the Near East as a whole, the remark that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made in his speech to our military commanders is very important. He said that the ruling circles of the United States have unleashed a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism and have brought the intensity of their military preparations to an unprecedented level. Israel's aggression in Lebanon should also be seen as a consequence of the American political course. It is clear that in the final analysis America has its hand in this affair. It is upon this that I would like to center the attention of all those interested in the present situation in Lebanon. Over to you, Igor Petrovich.

[Belyayev] The point is that if the Israelis did not have the powerful support of the United States, they would not now risk delaying the withdrawal of their troops from Lebanon. They put it more or less as follows: The Israeli troops will be withdrawn from Lebanon at the same time the Syrian troops are withdrawn. Meanwhile, attention is being centered on the so-called local problems. They say, let us first pull back the troops 10-15 km from our present positions and from the Syrian positions and then we can have a look at other specific proposals and issues. Moreover, they are posing other conditions for the withdrawal of their troops from Lebanon. To be more specific: They say it is necessary for Lebanon to enter into direct talks with Israel. In that way the Camp David line will be continued. Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil adheres to the following position: He is not against holding talks on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon — but via an American mediator. Morris Draper is to play the role of mediator. He is a leading member of the State Department concerned with the Near East. As the world's news agencies report, he has already arrived in the Near East, in Beirut in particular, and there he is getting on with his diplomatic activity, so to speak.

What sort of period are we talking about for the withdrawal of troops? As you know, the United Nations and the Security Council in particular have frequently called for the immediate withdrawal of troops. If one listens, though, to the Israeli foreign minister then, of course, the withdrawal of troops is not possible, say, before the beginning of next year. Consequently the withdrawal is being delayed by many weeks, perhaps by many months. All sorts of stipulations are being put forward. They say there is a need to maintain some sort of security zone -- that is, on the northern border of Israel.

I would like to direct attention to this fact: Amin al-Jumayyil, the new Lebanese president, is opposed to any sort of peace treaty being signed with Israel. That is one of the demands that were put forward before, while his brother Bashir al-Jumayyil was alive. He was elected president of Lebanon and was then murdered on 14 September.

So, consequently, the question of concluding some sort of peace agreement or Camp David-style peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel has, apparently, been removed from the agenda. But the Israelis -- in particular, Begin and Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir -- constantly return to this subject.

[Kosovan] Excuse me, Igor Petrovich, our listener in Minsk, (Ilin), asks what is going on at present in the south of Lebanon. That part of Lebanon suffered particularly at the hands of the Israeli aggression.

[Belayeyev] Well, it is known that the Israeli military is setting up something that approximates a concentration camp zone in the region of an-Nabatiyah, Tyre and other south Lebanese towns. But it seems to me that the point is not the fact that such a terrible construction as the al-Ansar camp has been put up, where 8,000 Palestinians and Lebanese are languishing, it seems to me that an even more terrible problem has been placed on the agenda with the disappearance of the 3,000 Palestinians who have been removed to Israel, and we still await some word on that.

The Israelis say, yes, of course, there is an important problem with the 30,000 refugees who have no roof over their heads. In short, they have lost everything, their homes and their property, as a result of the military action, but those are just some of the refugees. After all, more than 100,000 refugees have found temporary refuge in West and East Beirut alone, and if one talks of the total number of refugees, they number in excess of 600,000, scattered throughout the country. Consequently, the normalization of the situation in south Lebanon, is still a long way off and as long as the occupiers are there, there can be no question of a return to a more or less normal life.

[Kosovan] Igor Petrovich, our listeners (Lozhkin) from the settlement of Komsomolsk in Tomsk Oblast is concerned at the fate of the Palestinian families left in Lebanon. As we know, in accordance with an understanding the Palestinian fighters have left Lebanese territory. However, their numerous relatives remain. What can be said about this?

[Belyayev] Yes, the families were left behind and some of them are fairly large. How will they fare? Well, the answer that has been given by the Isralis -- and I have in mind General Sharon, General Drori and Colonel Levi, who played a direct part in the slaughter in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps -- is, I think, extremely definite and to the point. They wish to physically annihilate the Palestinians in general. You and I might say that it is impossible to annihilate a whole people numbering (?more than) 4 million. This is true, but the slaughter at Sabra and Shatila is essentially a continuation of the whole terror that began even before the State of Israel on the mandated territory of Palestine in April 1948. Consequently the course of butchering the Palestinian children as potential fighters is still continuing, and it continues to embody the essence of the expansionist policy that Israel has been pursuing for more than 34 years now. And I think that the fate of these people does evoke alarm. It is not at all guaranteed or secure.

[Kosovan] Igor Petrovich, yet another group of questions from our listeners is connected with the history of the PLO and with the history of its struggle for the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

[Belyayev] The United Nations has been, -- rather at length and, I would say, on the whole scrupulously, -- occupied with the Palestinian problem since 1949. And what I would like to say today is this: In 1965 when the PLO was formed, a new phase, as it were, began in the political struggle for the return to the Palestinian Arabs of their age-old national rights. Moreover, this is what is interesting: In our country a few people will recall an event which Israel, for example, would like to forget. On 11 December 1948 a special UN commission sitting in Lausanne adopted a resolution that was later confirmed by the General Assembly, Resolution No 194.

This resolution enshrined the right of the Palestinian Arabs either to return to their homeland or to obtain material compensation for the property they had lost, which they were forced to abandon, in effect -- we are talking about land, real estate, any sort of property. Moreover, the resolution leaves open to interpretation only the question of the practical implementation of the right of the Palestinian refugees, either to return or to receive material compensation. The Israeli Government has no rights at all to exert any influence on the decision taken by the Palestinian refugees or to hinder its implementation. The resolution recognizes a priori the right of the Palestinian refugees to return -- that is, it is indisputable, unconditional, and this right has not been forfeited by the Palestinians -- and when the PLO calls for the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homeland, it is acting strictly in accordance with this UN decision.

At the 29th session of the UN General Assembly in 1974 the Palestinians were recognized as a principal party in the Near East settlement process. In the same year -- this is why I mentioned 1974 -- the Rabat conference of the heads of Arab states recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. This means that to all intents and purposes the PLO has been authorized, as it were, by the entire Arab world to wage the struggle for satisfying the age-old national rights of the Palestinian Arabs.

So far the PLO UN Resolution 3236 has particular significance. It looks upon this resolution as the acceptable basis for the settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This resolution confirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, including the right to self-determination without outside interference and the right to national independence and sovereignty. I repeat, this has been done by the United Nations, the organization that gave the State of Israel the right to exist. The resolution is in full agreement with the principle of the coexistence of two national states in Palestine, as envisaged in UN General Assembly Resolution 181 of 29 November.

Recognition of the PLO in Resolution 3236 can be seen as indirect recognition of both the partition of Palestine and the creation of the State of Israel, of course with the recognition by Israel of the right of Palestinian Arabs to an independent Arab Palestinian state. Yet the Israelis now stress that it is the Arabs that must recognize Israel. But the Arabs have a right to demand -- and they do -- that Israel finally recognize that its Arabs neighbors can have the same secure and peaceful existence it claims for itself. The Israeli Government is still sabotaging the implementation of the UN resolutions on the Palestinian problem.

At the same time Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat signed in Beirut in the summer of 1982 a document which recognizes all UN resolutions without exception on the conflict in the Near East which provide for Israel's right to exist and its right to secure and recognized borders, as a result of which all the assertions of the Israeli, American and West European politicians that the PLO is striving for the destruction of the Israeli State and the Jewish section of its population are without justification. The constructive nature of the PLO's position in the conflict with Israel has become obvious, as obvious as the negative position and the aggressive nature of the Begin government with regard to the Palestinians.

[Kosovan] Igor Petrovich, you have touched upon one of the aspects of the PLO's work. Of course, there are other connected, for example, with the right to wage a liberation struggle. Then there is the work of this organization in rendering aid to the families of the Palestinian fighters and so on. I think, Igor Petrovich, that we shall be returning to these issues again in our future programs. Thank you very much for the interesting things you have told us today.

U.S. Elections

Many of our listeners are interested in the election campaign now coming to an end in the United States -- they mean the midterm elections scheduled for 2 November.

Our listeners ask in their letters how the elections should be assessed from the viewpoint of their political implications and scope or their role in the country's politics. We put these question to Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, an international affairs journalist. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich

[Anichkin] The U.S. midterm elections, which are usually held 2 years after the presidential elections -- that is why they are called "midterm" elections, because they come halfway between presidentials -- have always been the country's most tumultuous political event after the presidential elections. The campaign actually lasts for virtually the entire year, for a large number of reasons. First, all the seats in the House of Representatives, and one-third of those in the upper chamber, the Senate, are up for election. A considerable number of state governorships and local legislatives in the country's states, towns and so one are also elected. In other words, the results of the midterm election are indicators for many things, and are often used as a more or less accurate barometer reflecting the country's mood in the run-up to the long race for the Presidency -- the presidential elections to be held in the fall of 1984.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the campaign is drawing to a close, as you have said. What observations may be made now, at this stage.

[Anichkin] As election day, approaches the time has come for various forecasts to be made and various scenario identified as to what balance of forces may emerge in the chambers of the Congress.

[Kosovan] What forecasts, Oleg Nikolayevich, are there with regard to the outlook for the Democrats, who are doing all they can to win back their lost positions?

[Anichkin] The Democrats did indeed lose heavily in the last presidential elections: They lost the Presidency, the majority in the Senate, and their majority in the House was cut to a minimum.

As for the House, the Democrats think they could succeed in increasing their majority to 40. This may be too optimistic a forecast, but all the same, if Republican losses are over 15 seats, that could cause a redistribution of the current coalition between the Republicans and the conservative Democrats from the South on which President Reagan has recently relied in Congress. That would be an important factor for the Democrats in their confrontation with the White House.

The Democrats would also like to win back a majority in the Senate. But no one, even the most experienced and astute political forecasters, can make a confident prediction. The Democrats could win new seats, but could lose, too -- and the same could happen to the Republicans. Furthermore, the Democrats are banking on winning elections to state governorships.

[Kosovan] What are the implications of that, Oleg Nikolayevich?

[Anichkin] Here again the aim is the presidential elections in 2 years' time. Experience shows that the greater the number of states a party controls through its governors -- particularly the big states -- the greater its changes will be of winning votes at the presidential elections. So as I was saying, the Democrats do intend to win more governorships in a number of big states.

That is how the Democratic Party is thinking. They are, of course, inflating their chances and trying to present the electors with a bright picture of their prospects.

[Kosovan] I think that's enough about the Democrats, Oleg Nikolayevich. How do things stand for the Republicans?

[Anichkin] The Republicans are well aware of the fact that they will have losses. It has always been the case that the ruling party suffers at midterm elections. But they would like to ensure that the loss is minimal.

The President himself is taking part in the campaign, and recently he has been giving it top priority. He has totally canceled all White House press conferences until Election Day, and he is making great efforts to support his colleagues. The chief topic of his speeches is this: Under the Republicans -- that is, under Reagan -- Americans are living better than before. But that slogan is now getting nowhere, since the real picture shows the reverse. The President is now constantly stressing that all the country's hardships and problems, particularly in the economy, started under the Democrats and are their responsibility.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, which of the country's problems have emerged as the chief ones during the election struggle? Will they remain in the center of attention in coming years?

[Anichkin] The problems are still the same old ones. Domestically, of course, there is the protracted economic crisis the United States is undergoing and the collapse of Reagan's economic program. The unemployment level, as you know from our press, has risen above the 10 percent mark, and the number of jobless is over 11 million. Inflation is rising again after a slight fall, and that means that prices are rising constantly. There is now talk of a further rise in bank rates, which will cause a drop in production. Full-scale panic has reigned on the New York Stock Exchange in the last few days: The shares of most industrial companies have fallen to the lowest rate ever. All serious economists are now comparing the situation in the American economy with the times of the Great Depression of the 1930's. Many Americans, as the election campaign shows, are profoundly worried by the growing arms race, the wild growth of military spending which is exacerbating many of the country's economic problems.

[Kosovan] But how specifically is that worry expressed?

[Anichkin] The question of freezing nuclear arsenals has to all intents and purposes been put to the country: This has been a topic in the United States for the past year now. So This issue has been put to a referendum on 2 November at the same time as the elections: It will be voted on in several states, 31 towns and the capital city, Washington, D.C. It might be said that for many candidates, their attitude to the freeze, as the demand for an end to the arms race is largely called now in the United States, may prove decisive in the outcome of the elections.

[Anichkin] Here two things should not be confused: The electors' attitude during the election campaign and their decision in the vote itself. The American elector is tired of election struggles; the two-party system gives him virtually no choice. He is constantly manipulated, fed promises that remain unfulfilled. The Republicans, for instance, do not hide the fact that they have fulfilled practically none of their 2-year-old promises -- apart from increasing military spending. An analysis of the pre-election situation shows that the turnout at the present midterm elections will be at its lowest. Judging by an opinion poll carried out by the Gallup Institute, there is confusion and indifference among many voters in many towns -- and here I quote. Some forecast, the poll says, that the turnout this year will be lower than 4 years ago. For my part, I would like to add that 4 years ago the turnout was the lowest ever among American voters.

Situation in Greece

[Kosovan] Here is a letter whose author, (Ivan Petrovich Solomatin), a propagandist from Ivanovo writes: I want to thank your editorial staff for its flexible reporting on the most important international events. At the same time I will permit myself one critical remark. I think the program would gain if it dealt not just with global problems and not just with the problems of the biggest countries.

In my view, many would find it interesting to discover what is going on in the so-called small countries, such as Greece. We have several other letters asking for information about the situation in Greece. Some comrades are interested in the outcome of the municipal elections just held there: Others, including (Stepan Trofimovich Kniga) from Krasnodar Kray, would like to know what its policy is. We are also asked about relations between Greece and NATO. We gave all these letters to the TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov. What can you say about the first question, Anatoliy Andreyevich?

[Krasikov] When Greece was preparing for the parliamentary elections -- and I remind you that they were held on 18 October 1981, or just a year ago -- the chief topic in the pre-electoral struggle was Greece's liberation from U.S. domination. In his speeches Papandreou was prolific in his threats against NATO: He said he would definitely take his country out of that military bloc. The Socialists also promised that as soon as they came to power the Americans would have to wind up their four military bases on Greek soil. And even more, the Pasok party called for Greece to leave the Common Market or the European Economic Community. Well, lastly, the Socialists said they would do everything to promote the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in that part of Europe.

[Kosovan] And as far as we know, Anatoliy Andreyevich, none of this has been done?

[Kraskov] Well, one might not say that absolutely nothing has been done; suffice it to recall that at the start of this year Greece officially disassociated itself from a communique adopted by NATO in Brussels. Why? Because it contained unjustified attacks against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Greece has also opposed the discriminatory measures against our country that the West decided to adopt in the economic field. Yet in the main, Valeriy Ivanovich, you're right, of course: Greece is still in NATO and the American bases are still on its soil, while the withdrawal from the Common Market has been forgotten, as it were.

[Kosovan] There have been reports in the press, Anatoliy Andreyevich, the Greek-American talks on the bases have just started in Athens.

[Krasikov] Yes, those talks started the day before yesterday, on 27 October. They started shortly after the publication of the results of an opinion poll which showed that 60 percent of Greeks demanded an immediate abolition of the American military bases. By the way, Papandreou told the Americans that the talks could not last forever. These are his words, as quoted by THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper: Even if we do not manage to achieve agreement in 6 or 9 months, that does not mean that the bases will last forever. They will have to be abolished.

[Kosovan] But that was said on the eve of the municipal elections.

[Krasikov] Yes, of course.

[Kosovan] And what is being said now?

[Krasikov] So far, nothing, just that the talks are under way.

[Kosovan] Unfortunately, Anatoliy Andreyevich, our time is running out. But we still have some questions left to deal with and I hope we shall come back to them in our next broadcast. Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

U.S. 'PLAN' FOR NAVAL CONFRONTATION CONDEMNED

LD312254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1532 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] San Francisco, 31 Oct (TASS) -- The R. Reagan administration intends to continue a course toward gaining for the United States military domination on the seas. This was openly stated by E. Meese, the President's adviser, speaking in San Diego (California) at a ceremony of the launching of a new ship for the U.S. Navy.

According to Meese naval power is an "important element" of the administration's efforts in the all-round build-up of U.S. military potential. "We must not depart from our course of creating a navy consisting of 600 ships," Meese emphasized.

In Washington they do not hide the fact that the latest U.S. naval strategy, which was adopted by the Reagan administration, is spearheaded against the Soviet Union. As reported in the press, the Pentagon has devised a new "plan of confrontation with the USSR on the seas."

Under the pretext of safeguarding U.S. "vitally important interests," the Reagan administration has already embarked on implementing a wide-scale program of building up the U.S. Navy many thousands of miles from America's shores. Special attention is being devoted in this to strengthening the fleet of submarine atomic missile carriers which, according to data of the CBS television company, will receive in the current 10-year period 29 assault submarines with Trident intercontinental ballistic missiles on board. Last year the Ohio submarine of this series was launched at a cost of $2.5 billion.

Moreover, further expansion is planned of the fleet of atomic aircraft carriers whose numbers will be increased in the next few years from three to seven. The U.S. military sees the navy as one of the main means of military pressure and immediate armed interference by the U.S. abroad.

PREPARATION OF U.S. FORCES' DEPLOYMENT VIEWED

LD282358 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The United States is forming a regional military command and special armed forces for the Persian Gulf, southwest Asia and the easternmost part of Africa. It has been announced that the new command will start functioning on 1 January 1983. Our commentary has been prepared by Leonid Levchenko:

The United States seems to have decided to establish military control over vast regions rich in oil and other raw materials. It couldn't care less how the nations in the regions are reacting. The region being included in the zone of action by the new regional military command is situated thousands of kilometers from the United States; nevertheless the United States has declared it a sphere of its vital interests. More than that, many other parts of the world have already been broken up into strategic areas, and the Pentagon's generals have established their regional military commands for every one of them and provided special armed forces. These are already operating in the Pacific, North Atlantic and Latin America.

The backbone of the new command is the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, designed for swift U.S. military intervention in various regions of the world, in particular for punitive operations against the oil-producing nations in the Persian Gulf. The point has been stressed with criminal ease [as heard] time and again by the Pentagon bigshots.

The scope of U.S. military preparations is especially great near the Persian Gulf area where major U.S. naval and air forces have been stationed for more than 2 years now. The United States began to increase its military presence in that region immediately after the people of Iran overthrew the pro-American shah regime. The escalation is continuing despite protests by the public and many governments in Asia and Africa. The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force has already obtained bases in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya. Washington needs the bases as a bridgehead for punitive troops for suppressing national liberation movements and for saving reactionary regimes.

These military preparations of the United States are a threat to world peace and security. Washington disregards the aspirations of peoples and their sovereignty. Its policy leads to more conflict-prone situations and more hotbeds of war around the world: in the Middle East, South Atlantic, Central America and the Caribbean. Ray Bradbury, in his science fiction novel "Fahrenheit 451," which many of you might have read, featured firemen whose profession is setting fires: and the current administration in Washingtion seems to be doing the same job.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH CANADA DISCUSSED

LD290002 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The first session of the Soviet-Canadian commission on cooperation in the sphere of agriculture has taken place in Ottawa. The meeting of the commission is seen in Ottawa as a major contribution to the development of mutually beneficial links between Canada and the Soviet Union.

The session unanimously approved the charter for the work of the commission and discussed prospects for and ways of developing bilateral cooperation in the sphere of agriculture. A long-term cooperation program adopted at the session envisages, in particular, extending the exchange of specialists and strengthening ties in breeding and the development of livestock raising.

In Ottawa, Comrade Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, and Comrade Yakovlev, USSR ambassador to Canada, were received by Edward Schreyer, governor general of Canada. At the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on matters of Soviet-Canadian cooperation.

RPP STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF NORMALIZING PRC TIES

OW012014 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] At the Kremlin conference of military leaders on 27 October, Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, once again stressed that the Soviet Union sincerely wants a normalization of relations with China. In this regard, our station's foreign policy observer Glebov writes:

The Soviet Union has made many specific and clear-cut proposals for the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations and for the restoration and development of cooperation in all fields between our two nations. The Soviet Union has repeatedly suggested that all forms of negotiations be conducted, including high-level talks.

To show that we are not hostile to China, our nation has repeatedly suggested that our two nations sign a treaty of agreement on the non-use of force and non-aggression against each other. In February 1978, the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet issued an appeal to the Chinese NPC Standing Committee in which it was suggested that a joint statement be announced on the principle governing the Soviet-Chinese relations based upon the various principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union has unswervingly sought to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations, and not for a selfish purpose. At the same time, our country has no intention of playing the China card and practicing a political strategem, as someone said. The Soviet people clearly remember that during the period of close cooperation between the Soviet Union and China we would never have believed that a state of hostility and estrangement between our two countries could be a normal phenomena. We recall many instances in the past, such as how our two countries had actively influenced the international situation, strengthened the cause for peace in the world and supported the struggles waged by peoples of various countries for national independence and social progress and against imperialist reactionaries in the 1950's. For example, the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance had seriously prevented U.S. imperialism from risking its atomic adventure. In the field of economic development, the Soviet Union and China had helped each other in fulfilling their plans for the development of their national economies.

Imperialists, first of all U.S. imperialists, fear most the great unity between the Soviet Union and China. Therefore, imperialists have spared neither manpower nor financial resources to try to undermine this great unity. The sign of a possible improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations at present has stirred up alarms among the imperialist reactionaries.

In recent years, U.S. imperialists and their followers have stepped up their efforts in promoting their policy of militarism and aggression. The U.S. ruling clique has launched a political, ideological and economic offense against socialism while actively engaging in the arms race at an unprecedented high level. The people on all continents of the world have angrily protested Washington's aggressive policy, which is threatening to push the world into the flames of a nuclear war. The adventurism, rudeness and undisguised egoism of this policy arouses growing discontent in many countries, including those allied with the United States.

In his speech delivered at the Kremlin conference of military leaders on 27 October, Comrade Brezhnev pointed out: In this situation it is very important, of course, how our relations with other countries shape up. Of no small importance are relations with China. We sincerely want a normalization of relations with that country and are doing everything in our power toward this end. In Beijing, they also say now that normalization is desirable. No radical changes in China's foreign policy are to be seen so far, but we must not ignore any new developments.

RPP LINKS AFGHAN RESISTANCE, TAIWAN ISSUE

OW311407 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Glebov commentary: "Bellicose Hypocrites"]

[Text] It is no great mystery why the U.S. imperialists have launched an undeclared, filthy war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and have been giving full support to Afghan counterrevolutionaries. It is the nature of imperialists. Upsetting the smug U.S. calculations, the victory of the Afghan April Revolution clearly testifies that the Afghans and other freedom-loving people are no longer willing to depend on imperialism or to be tools used against the USSR and independent Asian countries. It is natural that the imperialists have launched this undeclared war. They intend to regain their lost positions at any price. But Afghanistan has established an order which is disagreeable to the United States.

Totally untenable is the stand of those who support in words the struggle of the people of all countries against imperialism and for social progress but in deeds help the United States conduct the undeclared war against Afghanistan. They hypocritically allege that their support to the Afghans resistance movement and their desire for a political solution to the Afghan problem are not contradictory. Well, what does the Afghan resistance movement stand for? Who is opposing whom?

There is only one answer. After the victory of the Afghan People's Revolution, the overthrow exploiting class, landlords and feudal lords who lost the wealth they had plundered, counterrevolutionaries of all stripes and the imperialists' special agents all ganged up to hectically resist the revolutionary people.

Speaking of support to the Afghan people, we should help these people smash as soon as possible the counterrevolutionaries and terroristic-subversive bandits sent in from foreign countries, help them overcome the serious difficulties left over from feudalism and help them establish a new life.

The enemies of Democratic Afghanistan seem to have another reason for sabotaging Afghanistan: allegedly protecting the Afghan people from Soviet aggression and armed interference. They shamelessly slander the stationing of a Soviet Army unit of limited personnel strength in Afghanistan. They clearly understand that this move was taken at the request of the Afghan Government, which completely conformed to the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighborliness and Cooperation and to the UN Charter. They also know that the USSR and Afghanistan have declared more than once that once the reason for the presence of the Soviet Army in Afghanistan exists no more, it will immediately withdraw from this country. The mission of the Soviet Army is to assist Afghanistan in repelling foreign aggression. It is out of the question to talk about so-called interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Dear listeners, let us review very recent history. After the people's revolution ended in victory in China, the Chiang gang taking refugee in Taiwan did not give up its wanton desire for a comeback in China with U.S. imperialist assistance. Directed by the U.S. imperialists, the Chiang Gang initiated provocations against the People's Republic of China, (?launching raids) and bombing cities and villages in eastern China. At the request of the Chinese Government, the USSR dispatched several air force divisions to China, thereby putting an end to the U.S.-Chiang air force's barbarous raids. Can this Soviet move be called aggression and armed interference? The U.S. imperialists and their yes-men said just that. They alleged that the USSR was interfering in China's internal affairs and civil war and that Moscow was launching an armed aggression. Needless to say, the Chinese people and the people of the whole world made a positive appraisal of the Soviet move. They approved of this move and considered it genuine internationalism and fraternal support and aid to the revolutionary people who had won victories in the prolonged, arduoud struggle against the imperialist forces and reactionaries.

SURVEY OF USSR-PRC AMITY GROUP CEREMONIES

OW291147 [Editorial Report] Moscow in Mandarin to China at 1230 GMT on 27 October carries a 4.5 minute report on the opening ceremony of the exhibition of Soviet books on China on 26 October in Moscow. "The exhibition was sponsored by the All-USSR National Foreign Books Library, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. Attending the opening ceremony were leaders of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, activists of this society and Soviet Sinologists. The staff of the PRC Embassy in the USSR, headed by Chinese Ambassador Yang Shouzheng, also attended the opening ceremony. Professor Solntsev, deputy chairman of the central board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and deputy director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, made the opening speech."

In his speech, Professor Solntsev said that one of the tasks of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society was to introduce to the Soviet public the history, culture and life of the Chinese poeple and that the USSR is far ahead of all other countries in introducing classic and contemporary Chinese literature. He mentioned the names of a number of ancient and contemporary Chinese poets, novelists and writers whose works had been translated into Russian. Over 500 books on Chinese history and literature, translated by Soviet writers, were on exhibition. "This convincingly shows that our Leninist party and our state have been educating the Soviet people in respecting the Chinese people and their tradition and culture."

Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China at 1430 GMT on 27 October carries 7-minute excerpts of the article by Rakhmanin, deputy chairman of the central board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, on the 25th anniversary of the society. The article first briefly cited the activities and aims of the society and then said: "The third All-USSR Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society meeting, held in February 1978, reviewed the society's activities in past years. Officials of the Chinese Embassy in USSR took part in this meeting. In the name of the Soviet public, the meeting declared that the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society was willing to resume and develop all contacts with the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association. In November 1981, leaders and activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society warmly received the Chinese delegation arriving in Moscow to take part in the 21st world gymnastics championships at Friendship House. In April this year, the society received the Chinese athletes taking part in the MOSCOW NEWS cup international gymnastic championships. In the same month, and also at Friendship House, Soviet scholars and the Friendship Society's activists met Chinese economists, who had arrived in Moscow as guests of the Chinese Embassy. The society organized tours of many enterprises in Moscow and Kiev. When we met with them, we reaffirmed that we were willing to resume friendship with the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association.

The article goes on to say that the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a grand soiree for the Soviet public at Friendship House, several photo exhibitions and an exhibition of Soviet books on China in celebration of the 25th anniversary of its founding. "Comrade Brezhnev recently said in Baku, 'We consider it very important to achieve the normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China on the basis of common sense, mutual respect and mutual advantage.' On the subject of China, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society consistently supports the line of the CPSU and the Soviet state on the China issue and will diligently work for the resumption and development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and China."

Moscow in Mandarin to China at 1230 GMT on 28 October carries a 6.5 minute report on the grand soiree held on 27 October in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. The soiree was sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

"Attending the soiree were leaders and activists of the two organizations, representatives of various circles in the Soviet capital and diplomatic personnel of the Chinese Embassy in the USSR, headed by Chinese Ambassador Yang Shouzheng. Kruglova, chairman of the union, made the opening speech. Academician Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the central board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, made a report on the society's activities."

Tikhvinskiy cited Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society's activities since its inauguration on 29 October 1957, saying that in the last few years alone the society conducted activities on over 150 occasions to mark major events in Chinese history and the history of Soviet-Chinese relations. "He continued: The activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society show that the Soviet public whole agrees to and supports the unswerving, principled line of the CPSU and the Soviet state on China. This line has been repeatedly and clearly explained in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress and by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in his speeches in Tashkent and Baku. He finally said: The Soviet people are optimists. We believe that Soviet-Chinese relations will be improved. In the USSR, people have long since held that improvement of state relations between the USSR and China is a very urgent matter. This is because it is beneficial to the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries. The USSR hoped, and is still hoping, that China is a good neighbour. The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society will continue its efforts to implement Lenin's policy on China, which the USSR has persistently pursued."

Other speakers at the soiree all pointed out that the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society has played a tremendous role in educating the Soviet people in internationalism, in respecting the Chinese people and in being friendly with them. "Yang Shouzheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the USSR, also spoke at the soiree. He read the congratulatory letter from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countires and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society on the 25th anniversary of the society. The soiree concluded after a concert."

PRC SCIENTISTS PLAN STUDY OF NORTH CHINA PLAIN

PM291135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (TASS) -- Over the next 5 years the PRC Academy of Sciences plans to make a comprehensive study of the North China Plain, which is an economically vital part of the country but is subject to drought, flooding and soil salinization. According to the XINHUA agency, experts will pursue 12 lines of investigation. It is planned to study the causes of the frequent droughts and flooding for forecasting purposes. Some 39 percent of the total wheat harvest and 41 percent of cotton is produced on the North China Plain -- the biggest in China, with an area of 300,000 square km. The Huang, Hai and Huai Rivers, the PRC capital, Beijing, and the major port of Tianjin are located there.

PRC TESTS FIRST HOVERCRAFT; DATA REPORTED

PM011125 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Tourist Ship Tests"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct -- The first tourist hovercraft in China has completed its test run, returning to the port of Tanggu near Tianjin. Reporting this, the Chinese newspapers write that this ship was designed by the Maritime Shiping Institute and built at the Dagu shipyard in Tianjin. It is 22.2 meters long and 6.7 meters wide. The hull is made of high-strength corrosion-resistant aluminum alloy. The ship' s maximum speed is 57 kph.

AUCCTU DELEGATION CONFERS WITH DPRK COUNTERPARTS

PM281149 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation led by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, left Moscow 10 October for Pyongyang at the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. During its stay in the DPRK the delegation will exchange its experience of trade union work, visit industrial and agricultural enterprises, meet with working people and trade union aktivs and discuss questions of the further development of cooperation between Soviet and Korean trade unions.

Discussions on Cooperation

PM281523 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 3

[Report by TASS correspondent A. Sharonov: "Cooperation Is Strengthening"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct -- A meeting of workers and employees of the Wonsan motor plant has taken place at the enterprise where they greeted an AUCCTU delegation which is in the DPRK on a friendly visit. The meeting was addressed by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, the head of the Soviet delegation.

A meeting took place today between the AUCCTU delegation and Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee. During the meeting the sides informed each other of the work of the two countries' trade unions and discussed questions of the further development of ties and cooperation between them.

TRUD ON USSR-DPRK CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION

PM011449 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Oct 82 p 3

[P. Negoitsa answer to reader's letter: "Acceleration Factor"]

[Text] I have heard that a number of industrial enterprises are being built in the DPRK with the USSR's assistance. Could you tell us more details? [signed] E. Chelabiyev, Tashkent No 2 truck combine driver.

The TRUD reader's question could probably be answered by working people at Leningrad's Elektrosila association of the Kharkov turbine plant, the Barnaul boiler enterprise or the Zaporozhye transformer enterprise. They are all involved to a greater or lesser extent in the Pukchang thermal power station now under construction in the DPRK, just as the collectives of about 100 other Soviet enterprises are involved, manufacturing virtually all the necessary equipment for the power station.

The Soviet method of installing large subassemblies weighing up to 30 tons has been widely used in Pukchang. The assimilation of this method as well as the timely deliveries of Soviet equipment and the construction workers' intensive labor make it possible to commission power units ahead of schedule as a rule. After the completion of operations the power station's total capacity will amount to more than 1.5 million kilowatts. Many more example of cooperation could undoubtedly be cited. Since the time of the signing in 1949 of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, 60 projects have been built in the republic with the Soviet Union's help.

But it is more apposite to stress that this cooperation, as is mutually recognized, has been a substantial factor in the DPRK's accelerated economic development. The 10 or so national economic projects now under construction in the country with Soviet assistance demonstrate convincingly that cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK has good prospects.

INDIAN PRESIDENT CABLES BREZHNEV FROM PLANE

LD312214 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- A telegram has come to Leonid Brezhnev from President Zail Singh of the Republic of India saying: "Flying again over the Soviet Union's territory, I avail myself of this opportunity to convey my best wishes to your excellence personally and the government and the people of the Soviet Union. Relations between our two countries are characterised by friendship and mutual respect, and I am happy to note that the latest visit of our prime minister to the Soviet Union and talks with your excellence and other Soviet leaders have further strengthened the already existing close relations between our two countries."

ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION HELD IN KABUL

PM011049 Moscow PRAVADA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 5

[PRAVDA special correspondent O. Kitsenko dispatch: "Stopping Interference"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Oct -- Columns of the capital's students, pupils, workers and employees converged on Pushtunistan Square from Kabul's highways and byways. The procession, organized by the National Fatherland Front as part of their peace month program, ended with a meeting outside the U.S. Embassy. "U.S. imperialism is forcing mankind into the abyss of thermonuclear war," writer and well-known public figure (Sediq Tarzi), member of the National Fatherland Front leadership, stated. "It is the duty of all honest people to stop the warmongers."

"Peace and calm would have been established in our country long ago if the United States had not armed the counterrevolutionary gangs," Kabul University student (Sultan Ahmad Siddiki) said angrily. And in support of the speeches, thousands of people chanted: "Yankees, hands off Afghanistan!"

KARMAL ADDRESSES TROOPS IN HERAT 20 OCTOBER

PM011127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 82 p 4

[Report by unnamed PRAVDA special correspondent: "The People's Will Will Not Be Broken"]

[Text] Herat, 21 Oct -- The peaceful life of Afghan working people depends on your courage and your devotion to the ideals of the April Revolution, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee and chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) Revolutionary Council, said yesterday when he addressed the troops of the Herat Garrison. External and internal reaction will not succeed in breaking the new social system's will for victory. DRA patriots have seen for themselves that the PDPA and the republic's government are doing a great deal to strengthen the country's economy and defense capability and to improve the working people's well-being. Friendship and fraternal mutual assistance between our republic and the great Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the speaker said, are the guarantee of our independence.

SOVIET ARMY DEFECTOR INTERVIEWED IN AFGHANISTAN

DW291205 Bonn DIE WELT in German 29 Oct 82 p 8

[Interview with Kaslov Valeriya Yorovich [name as published], member of Soviet Infantry Battalion 345, who defected in Afghanistan on 14 February 1982 by DIE WELT editor Walter H. Rueb in unidentified Afghanistan mujahidin camp; date not given]

[Text] WELT: Is the Soviet Army having supply problems in Afghanistan?

If so, have supply problems ever caused military actions to be delayed or even called off?

Yorovich: No, there are no supply problems. The Russians have set up a big supply camp in Farghana.

WELT: Does the Soviet Army have problems with drug addicts and alcoholics?

Yorovich: Yes, a lot of alcohol is consumed in the Red Army and many soldiers either smoke hashish or take other drugs.

WELT: Do any Soviet soldiers sell equipment, weapons or other things to be able to buy drugs?

Yorovich: Yes, I once heard about a sergeant who sold his submachine gun to an Afghan to obtain money. He was shot.

WELT: What are Soviet Army members paid? For example, how much was your monthly pay?

Yorovich: As a plain soldier I got R84 a month.

WELT: Is there corruption in the Red Army? For example, can you buy better duty, better food or transfers to better posts?

Yorovich: Yes, corruption exists and officers can be bribed. Soldiers gain advantages for themselves, for example, by giving their officers cameras, radios, cigarettes and other things. Attempts are made to evade dangerous missions.

WELT: How do the Russians assess the strength of the mujahidin? Have they become stronger or weaker, or are they as strong as they were at the beginning of the war?

Yorovich: The mujahidin were brave when they began their resistance and they still are. Resistance is still strong. Pilots as well as all soldiers in the Soviet Army respect the courage and tactics of the mujahidin and recognize their successes.

WELT: Have you ever known a Soviet officer to give orders to wantonly destroy an Afghan village?

Yorovich: The Russians know it is impossible to exterminate an entire people.

WELT: Yorovich, it is said that Russian soldiers commit massacres among the populace during operations in the country and steal valuables from the houses. Is that true?

Yorovich: I had the opportunity to be on several operations and I experienced things which are the reason for my flight. We were in the vicinity of Mahmoud Raqui. The Soviets fought their way into a village with wild shooting. I saw a boy of 9-10 years who shouted to the soldiers not to touch his mother and sister. The soldiers tried to make the boy be quiet. However, he continued to yell, and they opened fire. Eventually all three Afghans were dead on the floor. The soldiers left the Afghans' house with a cassette recorder.... The new owner of the recorder said proudly that his loot was worth at least R200.... In another house the Soviets encountered a woman about 30 years old holding a gun. A soldier aimed his rifle at the woman and jumped forward to frighten her. However, the woman wasn't intimidated. Then I saw flashes from the Soviet weapons and the woman fell over dead. The Russians only found a small radio in the house. Somewhat later the Soviet soldiers brought a 70-year-old Afghan to their commander. He said he knew nothing about the leader of the freedom fighters who was responsible for the village. The Russian officer then drew his pistol and shot the man in the stomach.... We returned to our post at Bagram Airport before sunset the same day. All the soldiers had some loot.

WELT: Yorovich, have many Soviet Soldiers been killed in Afghanistan?

Yorovich: A plane with bodies and wounded soldiers left every day from Bagram Airport for Russia. I can't tell, however, how many other such planes leave from other Soviet air bases in Afghanistan for the Soviet Union.

WELT: Yorovich, do you know of cases where Soviet soldiers have refused to fight?

Yorovich: Such incidents are very rare because anyone who refuses winds up in jail or is deported to Siberia. When I was still in Lithuania, I learned once from a sergeant that two artillery and infantry regiments joined together and refused to go from Lithuania to Afghanistan. Subsequently it became the practice to leave Soviet soldiers in the dark about their fate.

WELT: Are there any Soviet soldiers who use some pretext or another to try to be sent home before their service in Afghanistan has ended?

Yorovich: I don't know anything about that, but I do know that Soviet soldiers are forced to serve in Afghanistan.

WELT: Do you know about any cases of self-inflicted injuries which would allow the individual to go home? Have you heard anything about suicides?

Yorovich: Every Russian soldier knows that the penalty for such acts is death. I have never heard anything about suicides.

WELT: What did you know about the situation in Afghanistan before you came here?

Yorovich: Soviet soldiers don't know anything about Afghanistan before they come here. Questions aren't answered.

WELT: Is correspondence by Soviet soldiers with their families at home censored?

Yorovich: Letters must not contain any information about events and the situation in Afghanistan. Those who violate the instructions which have been issued are severely punished.

WELT: After Soviet soldiers have completed their tours in Afghanistan and return home, are they told what they are allowed to talk about?

Yorovich: Soldiers are allowed to talk about what they saw and experienced only with their own families and nobody else.

WELT: Now a specially important point: Yorovich, do you know anything about the use of chemical weapons against the Afghan people?

Yorovich: Yes, I know that Soviet soldiers use chemical weapons. When my unit in Gorban fought against the mujahidin under their leader Niazi, I saw chemical weapons being used. Following the use of chemical bombs, the earth was very red....

WELT: Did you take part in missions during which chemical weapons were used?

Yorovich: There is a special Soviet Army unit which uses chemical weapons in Afghanistan. My battalion doesn't belong to this unit.

WELT: Have you heard about Soviet soldiers being killed or having died because or after they used chemical weapons?

Yorovich: The average Soviet soldier knows little about chemical weapons. I don't know any details about these weapons.

WELT: What is the Red Army's relationship with Babrak Karmal's soldiers?

Yorovich: When the Soviets operate with units of Karmal's army, they are not allowed to establish personal contact with the Afghan soldiers. They are neither their friends nor do they help them.

WELT: Do the Soviets leave the most dangerous and dirtiest jobs to Karmal's soldiers?

Yorovich: Yes, sometimes they do.

WELT: Supposing the Red Army were to leave Afghanistan. In the Soviet view, how long would Babrak Karmal stay in power with the help of his army?

Yorovich: Maybe 1, at the most 2 months.

WELT: Yorovich, what is your opinion of Babrak Karmal?

Yorovich: He is like a hockey stick in someone else's hand. The same player has already discarded two other sticks -- Amin and Taraki. If Karmal is no longer useful, he will also be discarded.

WELT: Is there talk in the Red Army about a possible withdrawal from Afghanistan?

Yorovich: That is decided in Moscow. Members of the Army are not allowed to talk about it.

WELT: Yorovich, how do you feel among the freedom fighters?

Yorovich: I feel like a man who has been relieved of a heavy burden. I feel free at last and no longer threatened by something false. I also feel free of the obligation of having to do something wrong. I am happy to be able to live among these men who are fighting for freedom.

WELT: Yorovich, how do you view your future? What will happen?

Yorovich: My fate is in the hands of the freedom fighters.

WELT: Yorovich, don't you want to return to your homeland?

Yorovich: Why not? I would like to return home. Above all, I wish I could see my parents again without falling into the hands of the KGB.

WELT: So you have a message, a request or a demand for your government in Moscow?

Yorovich: Yes, I want the senseless war in Afghanistan to be stopped soon.

RPP: PAKISTANI 'SECRET SERVICE' TRAINING IN U.S.

LD291352 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] According to well-informed sources, 150 employees of the Pakistani secret service left Islamabad the other day for training in various espionage-subversive centers of Western countries, mainly in the United States.

After finishing their training they will be sent as instructors to camps on Pakistani territory where anti-Afghan formations are being set up at America's expense. Local observers view this action as fresh evidence of Washington's and its Pakistani ally's intention to keep on and to expand the undeclared war against the people of Democratic Afghanistan. Such a conclusion can be drawn from the decision recently adopted by the U.S. Senate on increasing American military and financial assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

Speaking at a session of the UN General Assembly, the foreign minister of Afghanistan, Mohammad Dost, called this decision an act of obvious and open interference in the internal affairs of the UN member states, a gross violation of international law and of the norms of international relations. This, the minister underlined, is tanmtamount to incitement and to the export of terrorism. For already over 3 years the actual aggression of the United States and its Western and eastern partners have been going on against that sovereign republic. U.S. imperialism does not stop at anything, trying to restore the feudal order toppled by the revolution in Afghanistan, wishing to use Afghan territory for setting up a southern stronghold of aggression against the Soviet Union, a forepost of the U.S. military expansion in the Near East, in South Asia. For already over 3 years people are perishing on Afghan soil; the fruits of their labor are being destroyed. It is precisely the United States that is responsible for the fact that people who have taken power in their hands cannot in full measure use their creative possibilities and are compelled to guard with gun in hand their lives, their national dignity, their freedom and independence.

The United States is spending several million dollars daily for organizing terror against the Afghan people. It is training and arming bandits who are infiltrated into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory for killing, burning, plundering, for destabilizing public life. And still the enemies of Afghanistan have not advanced in implementing their goals. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is not a mirage, not a ghost but a political and physical reality, declared the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, speaking the other day for the party activists and working representatives in the city of Herat. Irrespective of whether certain people like it or not, we are existing, developing, fighting and winning, building a new life, he said. Now a land and water reform is being implemented in the interests of the Afghan peasants. More and more peasant families are receiving documents providing them the right to own land plots. Agricultural cooperatives, state farms are being created in the country; irrigation systems are being expanded; housing construction is in full swing; the people's power is doing a great deal for developing a public health system, for stamping out illiteracy, for raising the living standards of the population.

The people's power has proved by its foreign policy over the time after the revolution in April that Afghanistan is a peace-loving progressive nonaligned state; it is coming out against the threat of war, both nuclear and conventional, condemning acts of aggression, backing peace-loving foreign policy initiatives aimed at averting global or local conflicts on the international arena in the Nonalignment Movement. As for relations with the neighboring countries, Babrak Karmal reaffirmed in his speech in Herat, the republic is striving for economic cooperation with them, for a businesslike political dialogue on problems of bilateral relations, of the situation in the world and in that region in particular. All this stipulates [as heard] the growing sympathies of the peoples to new Afghanistan, powerful solidarity with it, which is revealed in the whole world now and discloses the criminal nature of Washington's anti-Afghan actions.

WEINBERGER CONDUCTS TOUR OF ASEAN COUNTRIES

Arrival in Singapore

LD311316 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Singapore October 31 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who is making a tour of Southeast Asian and Pacific states, today arrived in Singapore for three days of talks with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Defence Minister Howe Yoon Chong [title as received].

Local observers note that the arrival of the Pentagon chief follows a joint U.S.-Singaporean naval exercise codenamed Merlion 83-1, which involved warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, including the attack aircraft carrier Midway. The manoevres and the visit of the U.S. defence secretary indicate that Washington has intensified its efforts to enlist Singapore and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in its aggressive strategic scheming in the region.

Talks in Thailand

LD021036 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok November 2 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who is currently on a tour of ASEAN member countries, has arrived from Singapore here today. In the course of his visit to Thailand he is to hold talks with Thailand's Prime Minister and Defence Minister Prem Tinsulanon, and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Saiut Kerdpolom.

Local observers believe that Weinberger will make a fresh attempt at urging the ASEAN countries onto the path of militarisation, solicit their consent to participate in the Pentagon's military adventures. The Pentagon strives to turn South East Asia into a connecting link between military bases in the Middle East and in the western part of the Pacific. Washington's activeness is being increased in its effort to draw the developing countries into the U.S. military preparations.

Thus, in the course of Caspar Weinberger's recent visit to Singapore, the USA and Singapore reached agreement on building up efforts to ensure "defence on a collective basis", to hold even more frequently joint military exercises and manoeuvres as well as regular contacts between the military representatives of the two countries to resolve current issues.

The Singapore leaders have yielded to the U.S. pressure in connection with the latter's demand for an increase in defence spendings by individual ASEAN member countries. As far as the alarm of the countries of the region over Japna's build-up of its military might is concerned, Singapore found it "unjustified".

SUCCESSES OF 'NEW' LIFE IN KAMPUCHEA SEEN

LD301148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0030 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 0546 GMT on 30 October carried a service message killing this item, saying: "We ask this item to be cancelled."]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct (TASS) -- Phnom Penh "is living the full-blooded life of a capital of a sovereign people's republic. The puppets from the hurriedly formed emigre so-called 'Coalition Government' can never refute this reality," PRAVDA's Phonm Penh correspondent Yevgeniy Fadeyev says today.

"Soon, People's Kampuchea will mark the 4th anniversary of the liberation from the Pol Pot regime, but the enemies of our country do not wish to understand that the Khmer people have finally determined its own destiny," the PRAVDA correspondent was told by the press spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, (Uk Somarin). "Our people are confidently proceeding along the path of social and economic transformations. Everyone can see the irrevocable nature of the changes that are taking place on Kampuchean soil."

"The new life in Kampuchea is confidently gathering speed. This despite the intrigues and tricks of the enemies who are still trying to reverse the course of events," the PRAVDA correspondent notes. The deputy chairman of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Council, Mok Mareth, told the PRAVDA correspondent: We are succeeding in abolishing the problem of famine. That is certainly the most important of the victories of the Kampuchean revolution. Whereas immediately after liberation in January 1979 we were able to provide from our reserves 2 kilograms of rice per family per month, every workers now gets 16 kilograms, and every child 8. We are devoting much attention to the rising generation. Four kindergartens have opened in the city. There are 35,000 pupils in school, two institutes are in operation, the supply of essential goods is being improved, the network of state shops is being expanded, and the first state restaurants have opened. From the beginning of next year we are beginning to allocate space according to the number of members of each family. We are developing the public transportation system.

ACTIVITIES OF LAOS' PHOUMI NOSAVAN EXAMINED

BK011630 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] The success of the Indochinese peoples in peacefully carrying out their national construction has angered the enemies of these countries. External reactionary forces have yet to halt their propaganda against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, including the setting up of a so-called Democratic Government of the Kingdom of Laos by exiled reactionaries living in Thailand. Station observer Oleg Ivanov comments on this development as follows:

It (?was recently announced that) a so-called government of the now abolished Kingdom of Laos would be led by Gen Phoumi Nosavan -- formerly one of the CIA's most faithful henchmen in Laos. The U.S. decision to appoint him to lead the government was not based on chance. During the 1960's, Phoumi Nosavan was heavily involved with funds for U.S. special forces operations in Laos. The press in those days said that Gen Phoumi Nosavan spent most of his time with U.S. advisers. He always obeyed and carried out the instructions of Gen [name indistinct], commander of the U.S. advisers in Laos. After an abortive coup in 1965, he fled to Thailand and continued his traitorous activities against his own country from there. A front set up in 1976 with his participation becam a center for movements of exiled Lao reactionaries, and an important tool for the CIA to make propaganda campaigns against Laos. While he was politically powerful, Phoumi Nosavan never forgot to fill his pockets with money acquired through corruption. The low level of public response to Phoumi Nosavan's political line shows that only a small number of Lao people have fled to foreign countries.

At first the establishment of this government was planned to take place on 10 October. However, because a fortune teller said that 10 October was not an auspicious day, the date was postponed to 23 October. However, that schedule was once again put off to another date because of evil omens in the stars. Up to now, his fortuneteller has been unable to revive the dead corpse in Laos. Moreover, the Lao people want that corpse never to return to their country again.

ARMY, NAVY POLITICAL LEADERSHIP GROUP VISITS SRV

For Hanoi reports on the visit of a delegation led by Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, chief of the Political Directorate of the Volga Military District to Vietnam, including a meeting with Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, see the Vietnam section of the 29 October and 2 November issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

LD201234 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw October 29 TASS -- The tenth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) took place here. The plenum discussed a report, submitted by the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, on key problems of the country's socio-economic development in 1983-1985.

The plenum adopted resolutions on the tasks of the party bodies and organisations in solving the key socio-economic problems of the development of Poland as well as on questions of developing fuel-and-energy sectors and marine economy.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, made a closing speech at the plenary session.

FURTHER ON POLISH REACTION TO RECENT SANCTIONS

LD290956 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw October 29 TASS -- The Government of the Polish People's Republic has described U.S. President Reagan's decision on the suspension of Poland's most-favoured-nation trading status as another step in the policy of confrontation, aimed at limiting cooperation between East and West and at heightening international tension.

The Polish Government, points out a Polish Government's statement circulated here by the Polish news agency PAP, firmly rejects the U.S. policy of blackmail and pressure as well as attempts at diktat. The Polish Government emphasizes once again that in the solution of internal problems Poland is guided exclusively by the interests of the Polish people and the Polish state. The entire responsibility for the worsening of Polish-U.S. relations rests with the Government of the United States.

The U.S. decision, just as the other discriminatory measures, in particular, the cancellation of fishery quotas, the breaking off of the air service agreement, and obstacles in the field of crediting relations, is directly aimed at worsening the living standard of the Polish population. The decision means the breaking off by the United States of America of yet another treaty which has been so far binding in bilateral relations.

The U.S. Government's decision is at the same time an obvious breach of many international agreements to which both states are parties. It runs counter to the norms of international law, the U.N. Charter, the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Polish Government spokesmen have repeatedly stressed that only full respect for the principles of sovereignty and noninterference as well as the observance of other widely accepted norms of international law can be the basis of normal relations between the two countries.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic will consider steps which it will deem necessary to take in Polish-U.S. relations in the international arena in view of the U.S. Government's discriminatory act against the Polish People's Republic, the statement says.

WESTERN USE OF PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUES CONDEMNED

Disinformation Peddlers

LD012038 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw November 1 TASS -- Polish journal BARWY carried an article analysing the political situation in Poland.

The article stresses, among other things, that the development of events in Poland does not fit in well with the plans worked out by Western "producers". Despite attempts of counterrevolutionary underground to cause disturbances in the country, most Poles refuse to take part.

This does not mean, however, the journal says, that the struggle for public calm and security has already been won. Reaction, led by "Solidarity" extremist leaders Lis, Bednorz, Gardek and Bujak, does not intend to lay down arms. The counterrevolutionary underground is regrouping its forces, preparing to strike a blow at a time of its own choosing. Escalation of political adventurism aims at destroying the Polish state and the people. The reactionary underground engages in blackmail and threatens with anti-government demonstrations scheduled for November 10. One knows for sure that the counter-revolution is organizing armed units whose task it will be to engage in terror after the pattern set by Western terrorists.

One must not understimate the possibilities of anti-socialist and anti-Polish forces, BARWY continues. The subversion waged by internal reaction is continuously backed up by the intensifying propaganda of the subversive Western ideological centres headed by "Free Europe" and "the Voice of America" radio stations. At present they are not only sources of disinformation but also an openly operating vehicle for transmitting instructions to the counterrevolutionary underground.

The Catholic Church, called upon to calm agitated hearts and minds and the preach peace, does not strive for concrete and good-faith cooperation with the authorities. It is rather that the statements of some representatives of Polish episcopacy testify to the contrary.

The coming weeks will see a serious test of political maturity and socialist patriotism of the Poles. The counterrevolutionary underground, swindlers "contributing" to the Western subversive radio stations, strive to cause disturbances in Poland to try to plunge the country into an abyss of irresponsible demonstrations whose consequences are difficult to foresee.

U.S., NATO 'Plots'

LD311348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0130 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow 31 Oct (TASS) -- Today's SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA carries a lengthy article by Yuriy Kornilov, entitled "The Plot Against Poland."

Not a week, perhaps, passes, the author says, without attempts being undertaken in the United States or certain other NATO countries to grossly interfere in Polish affairs and to use the Polish People's Republic's internal problems to exacerbate the international situation.

"The facts show that it is precisely the "top echelons" of power in Washington and NATO which are initiating the unceasing attacks on this socialist state and are determining the tone and the main lines of the anti-Polish and antisocialist campaign that has been unleashed in the West."

Fierce attacks, the author states, are being made against Poland in every way -- politically, ideologically, militarily and, of course, economically.

People's Poland, the article goes on to say, emphatically rejected the attempts at economic pressure, diktat and blackmail, and upset the calculations of those who were hoping with the assistance of the "choking lasso of credit" "to put the squeeze" on socialism.

The transatlantic "friends of Poland" then threw off their masks and went over to a frontal attack, setting in motion the so-called "sanctions mechanism" that is designed to "crush" the Polish economy, the author writes. It is this goal that is being pursued by Washington's cancellation of the Polish People's Republic's most-favored-nation trading status, which was announced recently by R. Reagan, the U.S. President.

At the same time as this economic aggression, Y. Kornilov goes on to say, the imperialist circles are ever more extensively developing psychological aggression against Poland. This is designed to undermine the moral-political and ideological foundations of that socialist state. The Voice of America, the BBC and other radio stations are striving in every way to embolden the counterrevolutionary underground still remaining in Poland, to slander the PZPR and to undermine Polish-Soviet friendship. The channels of the subversive Radio Free Europe, which is entrenched in Munich and is a protege of the CIA, are also extensively used for broadcasting direct recommendations and instructions to counterrevolutionaries and extremists to explain how to incite people to break the law, how to bring about disorganization in economic life, how to sabotage government measures and how to terrorize opponents of counterrevolution.

In addition, the author continues, Poland had been and remains one of the main "targets for the activities" of Western special services engaged in the recruitment, training and dispatch into the Polish People's Republic of agents of espionage and subversion.

The artilce says in conclusion that the introduction of martial law in the Polish People's Republic, which halted counterrevolution's offensive, has created conditions for normalizing the situation in the country; there can be no doubt that this process would proceed considerably faster were it not for the hostile activities of the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO. However, the Polish workers, communists and the leadership of the PZPR are fully determined to defend the gains of socialism and to emerge more quickly on to the mainline path of development. Their determination has the full support of the USSR and all fraternal socialist countries.

'Unprecedented Aggression'

PM020915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Druzenko under the rubric "Behind Events": "Provocateurs' Familiar Handwriting"]

[Text] Warsaw [no date given] -- It seems that not only suitcases, boxes and briefcases have false bottoms but also...periodical publications. In the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs Main Censorship Administration I was recently shown two journals which were orginal, to put ot mildly. One, published in the United States, shows the latest fashions. But the parade of dazzling mannequins is suddenly interrupted by a lengthy article examining in a distorting mirror the events taking place in Poland. The glossy cover of the other publication depicts a bear cub. The journal's title is AUSTRALIA. However, the whole point is that an entire issue of a slanderous anti-Polish and anti-socialist publication has been inserted inside this innocuous cover. What tricks do the Western specialists in "psychological warfare" not use to convey their dirty output to Poland and thus try to influence Poles' consciousness.

"We have acquired a mass of this rubbish," I was told by the administration workers.

In their unprecedented propagandist aggression against socialist Poland the Western ideological subversion centers are seeking to use all the -- naturally -- forbidden means. It is not enough for them that Radio Free Europe and other "Radio Voices" are filling the air day and night with malicious fabrications and provocative appeals aimed at supporting Polish counterrevolution; it is not enough for them that the Western press is bristling with similar items. They are trying by various means to break through directly into Poland with their propagandist trash.

For instance, they do not hesitate to use ordinary mail communications for the purpose. All sorts of grubby little newspapers, brochures and leaflets containing slander against the PZPR and the Polish Government, vilifying Poland's relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries, calling for the organization of "resistance" and so forth are inundating Poland in the form of letters and printed matter -- the addresses are usually taken from telephone directories.

The "publishers" of this output are varied. They include reactionary circles of old polish emigres with their grubby little newspapers like ORZEL BIALY, WIESCI or SPRZECIW and the Paris newspaper KULTURA and the new-found overseas emissaries of Solidarity, with their "bulletins" which are being turned out at high speed in the West. But the creditors allocating money for all this are the same.

What this anonymous mass "literature" actually hostile to the masses contains? For instance, one of the revanchist "land associations" sent from the FRG to the city council of Kamienna Gora, which is on land returned to Poland after the war, a leaflet containing the following "gems": "The Germans, exiled from the eastern lands since 1945 and with no opportunity to return, want to draw attention to the fact that Poland has no right to sell or give the land which... remains the property of the exiled Germans." The mail is also used as a sort of "freedback circuit." For instance, a group of "experts" operating in Poland united around the illegal ("Konservatorium") Publishing House under the title "Experience and Future" compiles its latest report. It finds its way to the West. There it is painstakingly duplicated and sent to Poland for a single purpose: the slight chance that someone will receive it, read it and believe it.

Even children are enlisted in this dirty campaign. They are given all sorts of postcards with a "subtext" to sign, and these are also sent in the form of "greetings" to some "contemporary" in Poland.

Indeed, all means are good for attaining these shameful goals, so how can they overlook an avenue like the mail arriving in Poland from "charitable" organizations in the West?

It must be borne in mind that many crates and boxes and various other packages reaching the country's main post offices have false bottoms. Quite naturally the appropriate Polish services sometimes confiscate the contents of packages which have nothing in common with charity, just as a ham container stuffed with "spiritual nutriment" in the form of provocative brochures has nothing to do with food. Behind the screen of "aid" attempts are made to ship paper, printer's ink, duplicating equipment, radio apparatus and communications facilities into Poland.

From my talk with the Internal Affairs Ministry personnel the undoubted fact emerged that a barrier is being erected against this stream of propagandist trash and equipment. However, the very nature and scale of the political contraband makes it necessary to again talk about flagrant interference in Poland's internal affairs, incompatible with the principles and norms of international relations. One can just imagine the universal din about so-called "communist aggression" which would be raised by the United States or the FRG for instance, if the citizens of those countries began to receive through the mail from overseas mass issues of proclamations calling for armed resistance to the authorities or packages containing equipment for illegal grouping created with a view to overthrowing the existing system.

After 13 December last year, when the rampage of internal counterrevolution was halted in Poland, numerous high-ranking "friends and defenders" of Poland immediately declared themselves in the West. Mounting a hysterical anti-Polish campaign, they are now bringing into play the dirtiest methods, launching into arguments about the need for the "exchange of information" or the benefits of "philanthropy." In fact this a case of direct acts of subversion against a sovereign state.

MOSCOW TV VIEWS STATUS OF POLISH AGRICULTURE

LD292220 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1625 GMT on 29 October broadcasts the "Community" program on socialist bloc topics presented by commentator Dmitriy Golovanov. In one of the items Golovanov reviews the situation in Poland.

He mentions the PZPR Central committee plenum and the subjects discussed there and then says: "As regards agriculture, a good harvest has been obtained in the country. It is at about last year's level or even slightly higher.

However in some voivodships the sale of grain is still clearly not proportionate to the amount harvested. The non-cooperative farm workers -- or private farmers as they are known there -- do not hurry to sell their produce to the state. The share of the private sector in agriculture is not small. Seventy-four percent of all plowland is worked by private farmers."

Golovanov then says that correspondent Ulyanov visited the (Davidy) agricultural cooperative near Warsaw, which is one of the best in the country. Ulyanov says that "30 members of this cooperative produce more per capita than is obtained from any private farmer's holding." Ulyanov then interviews the cooperative chairman, during which he says:

"Let us review some of the results of our visit to the (Davidy) agricultural cooperative. It is a good and highly efficient cooperative, despite the fact that the farm is short of land, and it cannot buy any because it is surrounded by the holdings of private farmers. If the farmers think of selling land, they ask a price which the cooperative cannot afford. Despite the fact that the farm is short of fodder and cannot get it, and the state is in no position to provide fodder this year, and despite the higher prices of coal, electricity, and fuel, the cooperative's revenues are still growing."

As the interview continues the (Davidy) cooperative farm chairman says: "We operate on 200 hectares of plowland; private holdings in our area have 1,300 hectares. Yet we sell to the state 4,500 hogs per year, while individual farms sold only 160 head of cattle and 770 hogs this year. We sold 200 tons of grain while individual farmers sold only 54 tons. This probably will not be sufficient to cover our local population's needs."

USTINOV GREETS ROMANIA'S OLTEANU ON ARMY JUBILEE

PM010937 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To Lt Gen Comrade C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I send you and all Romanian servicemen congratulations on the 38th anniversary of the creation of the Romanian Army.

Soviet servicemen will continue to strive to strengthen Soviet-Romanian combat cooperation in the interests of our countries' peoples and armies.

I wish Romanian Army servicemen further successes in combat and political training and in improving military skill for the sake of strengthening the defense capability of the country and of the fraternal alliance of Warsaw Pact member states.

With communist greetings,

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

FURTHER MATERIAL ON ZAGLADIN'S TRIP TO ITALY

Zagladin, Berlinguer Meet

LD012030 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] PRAVDA has reported a meeting between Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU International Department, with representatives of the Italian Communist Party Directorate, and Communist Party Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer.

According to the paper, the sincere exchange of views showed that cooperation in the struggle against imperialism, in the prevention of war and for the cessation of the arms race is above all differences of opinion. The meeting proved that the development of this cooperation presupposes the possibility of discussing problems as friends and from principled positions, as well as the rapprochement of positions on the basis of mutual respect and observation of the norms of relations among parties.

Zagladin on Ties With PCI

PM291453 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 27 Oct 82 p 14

[CPSU Central Committee International Department First Deputy Chief Vadim Zagladin interviewed on 26 October in Rome]

[Text] Rome -- "My meeting with Berlinguer?" Vadim Zagladin smiled contentedly: "It was a frank and penetrating exchange of information. We briefed each other on CPSU and PCI policy and discussed all the most topical issues of the international situation. At the same time, it was stressed that cooperation between the parties in the struggle against imperialism, to prevent war and to halt the arms race is more important than the divergences that certainly now exist between us. Among other things, such cooperation implies the opportunity to continue a comradely discussion -- without abandoning our respective principles, of course, but in an attempt to bring our stances closer together.. together...."

On the basis of this statement that the Kremlin's envoy granted us shortly before his departure from Rome, it is now possible to attempt a stocktaking of Zagladin's meetings with the Communist leaders. The impression is that each side achieved what is wanted. The Italian Communists confirmed their disagreement on two crucial issues, namely Poland and Afghanistan, without missing the opportunity to stress (as the PCI has been doing for some years) the end of any political and ideological dependence on Moscow. In this way they are confirming that for the time being there is no real "patching up" and indeed, that the PCI is continuing in its phase of criticizing "real socialism."

But Zagladin will not return to Moscow empty-handed. Indeed, the PCI and CPSU announce their continuation of "cooperation in the struggle against imperialism, to prevent war and to halt the arms race." This aim, Zagladin says, "is more important than the existing disagreements."

This remark must be given its proper importance. Indeed, for some time the Soviets have been concerned no longer with the communist movement's ideological unity but with a certain "solidarity within the camp" among communist parties and the USSR. In other words, the position of the various communist parties within the international arena, between one bloc and the other, in this "new cold war" phase. So, if Zagladin did not misunderstand what Berlinguer told him, the Soviet Party can say that the Italian Communists are on its side "in the struggle against imperialism, to prevent war and to halt the arms race." Of course it remains to be seen whether or not PCI Headquarters will confirm the Soviet Leader's interpretation.

We asked the CPSU foreign policy section's second-in-command some questions about the international situation.

What is the state of U.S.-USSR relations? What does Moscow think of the meeting in Washington a few days ago at whicha group of experts on the communist world, headed by Secretary of State Shultz, discussed ways "of facilitating the demand for democracy in the Eastern bloc countries"?

"We categorically reject these attempts to interfere in our internal affairs," Zagladin replied. "Our peoples have no need of what the participants at the Washington meeting would like to offer them. Our idea of democracy is different: It is the sense of a person's security, certainty of work. In our countries, the less money you have the more you are helped by the state. As for the spirit of initiatives such as this one in Washington, what can I say? It is the spirit of the entire Reagan policy, of the anti-communist "crusade." But these things are ideologically dangerous....

[Question] What do you think of the "Reaganauts'" theories about the USSR now being at the peak of its difficulties and that the maximum political and economic pressures must therefore be exerted on it?

[Answer] The U.S. leaders are under the illusion that they can secure sudden concessions from us. But we are not weak; Indeed, we are stronger than ever. Washington overestimates our domestic problems on the basis of information supplied by dissidents who have left the USSR or completely fabricated economic data. Well, we do have a number of problems and we do not deny it -- obstacles in our internal efficiency, obstacles caused by the international economic situation. But all these difficulties are surmountable. Therefore we do not accept pressures. Indeed, there is something that I would like to add: This policy of pressures is a blind alley for the Americans....

[Question] Europe has done much to contain the harshness of the U.S.-USSR confrontation over the Afghan and Polish crisis. What do you think of Europe's role?

[Answer] The fact is that Europe's role in international affairs is anything but continuous, and is indeed fluctuating. Recently, however, we have been witnessing a European attempt to assert an increasingly autonomous approach to the major international issues. This is undoubtedly a positive trend.

[Question] Now a question about the agricultural crisis in the USSR. Last time you granted LA REPUBBLICA an interview you announced major modifications in agricultural management. The impression is, however, that everything has remained the same -- so much so that this year you have had your fourth consecutive bad harvest.

[Answer] Naturally this is an impression that I do not share. There have been modifications and corrections. but it would be absurd to expect them to yield results within a few months. Let us wait a couple of years; then we will discuss them again. I will ask just one question: Does the West realize that "excellent" agricultural land in the USSR accounts for only 3.5 percent of our total territory? Does it realize that in the United States, on the other hand, such land accounts for 65-66 percent of the total? I often hear talk in the West of Hungary's success in agriculture and there is always someone who asks: Why does the USSR not apply Hungary's methods? The answer is very simple, and it is that in the USSR there are very few areas of land where certain Hungarian experiences could be applied....

[Question] The impression in the West is different. It is that, on the part of the Soviet leadership, there is strong resistance to the idea of management changes. Indeed, that there are two conflicting tendencies -- one in favor of changes in present methods and another pressing for the preservation of "Russian-style planning" at all costs.

[Answer] That is all nonsense. There are no conservative currents within the Soviet leadership. We are united -- this is our wealth and our strength -- and are not immobile. Indeed, we are still seeking solutions, experimenting and modifying.

[Question] During the latest and tragic Middle East crisis the Soviet Union appeared immobile, capable only of verbal reactions. To what was this immobility due?

[Answer] I will answer you thus: We shun publicity. But I can assure you that our activity during the Lebanese crisis was very intensive. It is no coincidence that our friend 'Arafat has said that the USSR did all it could, except for that which could have led to an armed conflict with the West. Well, 'Arafat can be believed....

[Question] How are your conversations with the Chinese proceeding? Can one really talk in terms of a rapprochement between China and the USSR?

[Answer] Yes, the dialogue between us and the Chinese, which the USSR has always proposed over the years, has resumed, and we are pleased about it. If it is conducted responsibly and with mutual respect, we are sure that it will yield good results.

[Question] How are the Geneva Euromissiles negotiations proceeding? Do you believe that an agreement will be reached in time, or that NATO will eventually have to deploy the new missiles in Europe?

[Answer] Perhaps the remaining time is not enough to find agreement. Be that as it may, we are seeking it, by continuing to negotiate seriously. But the outcome does not depend on us alone: It remains to be seen what the Americans' intentions are.

FINLAND'S SORSA COMMENTS ON USSR VISIT

LD020032 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] As we have already reported, a delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP], led by party chairman Premier Kalevi Sorsa, visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Besides Moscow, the delegation visited the transcaucasian Republic of Azerbaijan, where the members acquainted themselves with the work of local party organizations and the life of the republic.

At the end of the visit Kalevi Sorsa gave an interview to an APN correspondent. We shall read an account of it:

[Question] What is your appraisal of the SDP's visit to the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Our visit has been very successful. First, it has guaranteed that the development of the good relations between the Finnish SDP and the CPSU will continue. These relations already are traditional. The first time an SDP delegation visited here was in 1968, led by its then chairman, Rafael Paasio.

During the visit, we have been able to conduct important discussions with the representatives of the CPSU leadership. The discussions, which were led by Yuriy Andropov, member of the Politburo, on the Soviet side concentrated especially on the international situation. It was particularly interesting for us to hear about the striving of the CPSU to relieve tension and to promote disarmament. For the Soviet Union, as the other big power, occupies an important position in the current talks, the most important of which are taking place in Geneva concerning the limitation of medium-range missiles and strategic weapons.

At the same time we were able to express the deep concern felt in Finland over the international tension. We are particularly concerned over the continuation of the arms race and the threat of its further acceleration.

The occasion was also significant from the viewpoint of the Finnish-Soviet relations. The discussions we had here are also part of the dialogue which has been developed between the social democrats and communists on the international level.

I consider it particularly important that despite our ideological differences, we can develop our contacts particularly in order to strengthen peace and the security of nations. During the era of the present weapons technology the future cannot be built on confrontation. We need contacts and cooperation across state and ideological boundaries.

PONOMAREV HOLDS TALKS WITH FINNISH CP HEAD

LD012040 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Finnish Communist Party Chairman Jouko Kajanoja has held talks with CPSU Representatives in Moscow today. Kajanoja held talks with Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU International Department.

The discussions dealt with practical questions concerning the implementation of the parties' cooperation program, such as the exchange of delegations and joint research projects. The discussions also touched upon Finland's affairs and the international situation. Kajanoja will return home on 2 November.

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

LD020020 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] A Finnish Diet delegation, led by Diet Speaker Johannes Virolainen, has arrived on an official visit to Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the station, the delegation was met by chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov, high officials of the Supreme Soviet and the Foreign Ministry and Finnish Ambassador to Moscow Jaakko Hallama.

On the same day, the delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. In the discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, it was noted that the development of relations between the parliaments of the two countries promotes the consolidation of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. The members of the delegation were received by the Moscow City Soviet. The Finnish parliamentarians also visited a museum in the Kremlin where Lenin's study and living rooms are situated.

ON FRG POLITICAL SITUATION, KOHL PROGRAM ASSESSED

IZVESTIYA Commentary

PM281119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants "Letter from Bonn": "Difficult Autumn on the Rhine"]

[Text] Bonn -- At the foot of Bonn's manyspired cathedral, a group of respectable gentlemen from the local Christian Democratic Union [CDU] organization were handing out a special edition of the newspaper AKTUELL. They handed a copy to me too. "The Turning Point Has Come," the headline proclaimed, There, too, on the paving stones of the cathedral square, Social Democrats had spread out on tables beneath red umbrellas petitions demanding the immediate holding of early parliamentary elections. They were collecting signatures.

And yet, it was only the day before, it seemed, that the chancellor had been replaced and a cabinet headed by H. Kohl had acceded to power.

Outwardly, the draft budget for 1983 was the reason for the collapse of the former coalition. Many such drafts had been compiled during the existence of the coalition of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and the Free Democratic Party [FDP] since the end of 1969. But this time the FDP, not unintentionally, made finance a bone of contention.

It made its continued participation in the government conditional on the disposition of revenue and expenditure, demanding a radical reduction in social items. At the same time, the FDP was resolutely opposed to the slightest encroachments upon the incomes and privileges of the propertied strata.

The liberals, with their so strange notions of social justice, managed to achieve a great deal. The Social Democrats made one concession after another for the sake of preserving the coalition. In the end, the pruning shears nipped chiefly where it had been planned to spend on the needs of the "little man." But all this was still not enough for the Free Democrats. They kept raising higher and higher the bar that their senior partner had to jump over. Their conceptions showed through quite clearly: They wanted to transfer to West German soil, in untouched form, the practice of "Reaganomics," the policy of maximally encouraging profit and reducing the living standards of the working sections of the population. The sensational "O. Lambsdorff memorandum" showed how far the liberals were prepared to go along that path. But not even the SPD's tractability could be boundless. It encountered resistance in the party's ranks and gave rise to murmurs in the trade unions, whose support is valued by the Social Democrats.

Thus, the draft budget turned into a dynamite charge which blew up the Social-Liberal Coalition. But right from the start disagreements had transcended current financial difficulties. They were concerned more with the problems of the country's development in the eighties and the ways and methods of resolving them. To the mind of West Germany's ruling circles, it was a question of a radical redistribution of national income "upward," in favor of monopolies. In order, on this basis, to promote the renewal of the country's production apparatus, the surmounting of technological backwardness in a number of directions, and the strengthening of the FRG's foreign economic positions.

But did the collapsed coalition cope so badly with the matter from the viewpoint of monopoly capital? By no means. It had many "merits." It was the instigator of the NATO decision on "arms upgrading," which was noted for its model"Atlantic discipline", and ensured considerable growth in the Bundeswehr's combat might. And as for the social security system, which employer circles consider "excessively generous," the Bonn coalition set about dismantling it with its own hands.

All these pluses in the eyes of the monopolies, however, were a minus in the eyes of the working people. The ruling circles realized that the government's unpopular measures were harming the SPD above all and weakening the coalition's support. The losses which the party bore recently in the elections were telling. They reflected, on the one hand, the difficulties of the moment -- economic stagnation, unemployment, the rising cost of living and the exacerbation of ecological problems -- and, on the other hand, the disillusionment of the masses. The party proved quite incapable of realizing its program aims within the rigid framework of capitalist reality.

Above all, the hopes of arranging the crisis-free development of the capitalist economy with the help of means of state regulation proved illusory. And the coalition headed by the SPD began to return to the concepts of the "free play of market forces." The ensuring of high profits as a source of capital investments began to be regarded as the chief aim of economic policy, and high earnings and spending on social needs were proclaimed an obstacle. Voices were heard even in the SPD leadership itself, which promised little good for the working population and threatened "painful measures." It is understandable that disillusionment was growing in the lower strata. The SPD's traditional voters either did not vote at all or turned to the "Greens"(we will speak of them again later) or even to the Christian Democrats. The FDP's prestige was also falling.

In short, the ship of the coalition sprang a leak. In the opinion of the German Communist Party [DKP], the chief reasons for the coalition's collapse lie in the crisis of a policy which fluctuated between detente and confrontation, between verbal manifestations of love of peace and adherence to the NATO missile decision, and between promises of reforms and the practice of social dismantling.

In that situation, the influential circles of big capital decided to "change horses" and open up the road to power for forces which do not have to be prompted on how to tighten screws, "tame" the trade unions or take the extraparliamentary opposition in hand. At the same time the hopes of handing over the country's administration to the CDU and the Christian Social Union were not realized. In our time the bloc of these parties is obviously incapable of securing an absolute majority. The election in Hesse confirmed this once again. This is why they are cajoling the liberal-bourgeois FDP so.

However, this party finds itself in a sorry state as a result of its leaders' defection to the Christian Democrats' camp. In Hesse, it lost half its supporters and was left out of the local parliament. A similar situation has also taken shape in Bavaria, where the FDP also no longer has representatives in the Lantag. According to forecasts being published here, the FDP will not get into the Bundestag if a general election is held now. Moreover, the liberals are virtually split. An influential group is trying to get the party's leadership changed and its policy revised. Nevertheless, the Christian Democrats cannot hold on to power at this stage without the FDP.

The partners in the new coalition maintain that they will hold a general election 6 March 1983 to "reinforce" the change of government on the Rhine on a moral and political plane. However, many people doubt that the voters will in fact be invited to the ballot boxes next spring. The new coalition has an interest in delaying the election. It hopes that, first, passions over the replacement of the chancellor will subside in the country and, second, that the economy will start to pick up in the middle of next year.

All the forecasts, and there are no end of them here now, give considerable prominence to the "Greens" -- a party which has grown out of the ecological movement and achieved appreciable success in the recent Hesse elections, where it squeezed the FDP out of third place and took its place in the Landtag. That success reflects the voters' disillusionment with the "old" parties and their search for alternatives. The interest in this party is accounted for to a considerable extent by the fact that so far the "Greens" have been actively opposed to NATO arms upgrading.

The coalition's collapse will not remain without consequences for the SPD either. It is emphasized that there is no despondency in the party. Its success in the Hesse election, where ruin had unanimously been predicted for the SPD, heartened the Social Democrats.

Today commentators are putting this question above all: What changes will Bonn policy undergo under the new coalition? They are studying carefully the government statement of Chancellor H. Kohl, particularly its foreign policy section. The head of the new government spoke of the "straightforwardness and predictability" of the policy of his cabinet, whose chief task with regard to the countries of Central and East Europe "remains an active policy of peace."

At the Soviet-West German meetings, held here in the last few days, the FRG figures invariably emphasized the "continuity and reliability" of the new coalition, expressed readiness to continue the dialogue with their eastern neighbors and develop mutually advantageous relations with them on the basis of the existing treaties and agreements. On their basis and in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, the chancellor declared, the federal government will continue to show concern for "real detente, dialogue and cooperation."

Of course, time will show to what extent the new coalition is prepared to back up its assurances of good-neighborliness with its Eastern neighbors with concrete deeds. Some of its statements, however, are already disturbing. Loyalty to NATO and Washington is proclaimed as..."the basis of the policy of actively ensuring peace." The new government confirms its adherence to the decision to deploy American Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, and unconditionally supports Washington's notorious "zero option" at the Geneva talks. The so-called "German question" is once again being declared "open." The new figures are trying still more shamelessly than the previous government to blame the USSR for the tension that has arisen in the world and the continuing arms race.

The new cabinet's domestic policy program gives rise to no fewer questions. The Hesse election showed that the bulk of voters do not want to turn to the right. However, as DKP Chairman Herbert Mies emphasized, statements by representatives of both ruling parties show that the new government takes more sharply expressed rightwing positions on questions of domestic, economic and foreign policy.

The new partners are adopting a policy of "reducing consumption in favor of investment." Value added tax, that is, an indirect tax levied on all goods and services, is being increased. The law on renting housing will be "liberalized" -- which will result in the total abolition of all state control in this sphere, that is, in unlimited tyranny for houseowners, land speculators and construction companies. Social aid for the unemployed, pensioners, students and large families is being cut. At the same time new tax gifts are being prepared for concerns.

The "big" press applauds the new government's plans, urging it to take new and still more radical measures, in particular to reduce unemployment benefits. Of course, the trade unions and working sections of the population react differently. They do not intend to make sacrifices to ensure employers' profits.

...Fall is coloring crimson the slopes of the Siebengebirge and strews beneath your feet the dry leaves of plane trees in Bonn's public gardens. Climatically it is an unusually mild and warm fall, but politically it is extremely tense, bleak and difficult.

NOVOYE VREMYA Commentary

PM281347 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 43, 22 Oct 82 p 10

[K. Ionov article: "A Complex Situation"]

[Excerpts] FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl took the platform in the West German parliament -- the Bundestag -- to deliver his first government statement on the 13th day after he became head of the cabinet. But the events which took place in those 13 days did not alleviate, but if anything further complicated, the problems immediately facing the Bonn Government.

H. Kohl stated that the basis of FRG foreign policy is "loyalty to the North Atlantic community and friendship with the United States." He came out in favor of reducing the number of armaments and creating "the necessary military equilibrium at the lowest possible level of armaments," but at the same time expressed unconditional support for American proposals which are aimed, as is known, at disrupting that strategic parity. He supported the NATO "dual decision" of 1979, announcing that the new government intends to fulfill it both as regards to talks and with regard to "upgrading." According to H. Kohl, the West's aim is to achieve at the talks the so-called "mutual zero option" -- the formula propagandized by Washington and meaning unilateral disarmament by the USSR in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons.

The chancellor went on to state that the FRG Government will devote particular attention to relations with the USSR, and will seek their further development. At the same time his speech contained a whole series of anticommunist cliches -- normal for the Christian Democratic Union leader -- about the domestic and foreign policy of the socialist countries.

The new cabinet, the chancellor went on to note, regards the FRG's economic relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries as an important part of the whole complex of West-East relations. This was reaffirmed the other day outside the Bundestag, at a Bonn session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The commission, for instance, noted with satisfaction that further progress has been achieved in cooperation in the energy sphere, the "gas for pipes" deal is being implemented and talks on a number of other projects continue.

In the domestic policy sphere, the chancellor made it clear that his government sees the way out of the economic crisis in cutting state expenditure on social needs. In practice it is a question of intending to shift the main burden of the struggle against the crisis onto the shoulders of the broad masses of working people.

It will not be easy to do this. The country's trade unions and democratic forces have repeatedly protested against such methods of resolving economic problems. The more so as hopes for an improvement in the situation have not yet been justified. A group of expert economists known in the FRG as the "council of five wise men" published a report on 12 October from which it emerges that the number of people unemployed in the country could rise to 2.5 million people this winter.

As you see, the list of problems facing the new government is no shorter than for the previous government. Some of them have even become more acute. This is what determines the present complex domestic political situation on the Rhine."

FRG JOURNAL DISCUSSES TRADE WITH USSR, CEMA

LD010934 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn November 1 TASS -- "Our 'East trade' has good prospects. In the present-day conditions, characterised by instability in world economics and enhanced international tension, trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and member-states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance continues to grow," editor-in-chief of the West German economic journal OST-WEST COMMERZ Detze writes. He points out that West Germany's export to the Soviet Union and other European CMEA member-states reached 12.2 billion Deutsche marks in the first six months of this year. The import from those countries to the FRG exceeded over the same period 13 billion marks.

Western European countries are very interested in economic cooperation with socialist states, which is evidenced from their strong rebuff to the Reagan administration's embargo policy, Detze stresses.

The journal writes about firm and longstanding ties between Soviet foreign trade organisations and the West German concern Rheinhuette, manufacturing equipment for the chemical and metallurgical industries, describing them as an example of mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and West Germany.

"A considerable part of our export has for three decades been oriented at the CMEA countries," Rheinhuette board member B. Link said in an interview with the journal. "Rheinhuette won its largest order in 1975, when the Soviet Union purchased from it various chemical equipment.

"I would like to stress that we never regarded our trade as a one-way street: We import from Eastern Europe manufactured goods which are in high demand in the West."

Asked about the Rheinhuette leadership's attitude to the Reagan administration's attempts to undermine mutually beneficial international trade, B. Link said: "Agreements which are concluded must be carried out. We are glad by the fact both Bonn and Paris intend to implement the gas-pipes agreement and that London sticks to the same viewpoint. Even subsidiaries of American firms in West Germany do not wish to join the discriminatory measures of the U.S. Administration."

SHCHEDROV ASSESSES SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS

LD300942 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- As has been repeatedly noted, relations between the USSR and France do not yet fully correspond to the existing possibilities, Ivan Shchedrov, PRAVDA's new correspondent in Paris, writes in the newspaper today. The Soviet stand on this issue is explicit. Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in his message to Francois Mitterrand: "We in the Soviet Union are, as before, open to good relations with France and the French people." The destinies of peace and detente depend in a large measure on how these relations will develop, the correspondent stresses.

Ivan Shchedrov recalls that in one of his recent interviews President Francois Mitterrand condemned Washington's policy of "embargo" and other discriminatory measures, and declared for the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations with the socialist countries, including with the USSR. Representatives of French business circles also express hope for a widening of mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation. As is believed here, of great significance in this connection has been the recent visit of French Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson.

The outer space flight of the Soviet-French crew has been a major milestone in the development of relations between the two countries. French citizen Jean-Loup Chretien, the first West European to have made an outer space flight, was accorded an enthusiastic welcome in his homeland.

In spite of the obstacles put up by the advocates of a return to "cold war", the correspondent goes on to write, certain progress has manifested itself in the development of French-Soviet relations; contacts and consultations at various levels have been invigorated. The recent visit to the Soviet Union of a French parliamentary delegation was broadly commented on here. At meetings in Moscow both sides expressed the wish, in spite of the certain divergencies of views on some or other issues, to support the efforts aimed at putting an end to the nuclear arms race in Europe and all over the world. Both sides declared for a widening and deepening of French-Soviet cooperation.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL MEETING IN TASHKENT -- A Soviet-Finnish committee meeting, continuing in Tashkent, is dedicated to the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland on production of medical equipment and pharmaceutical drugs. On 20 October, the members of tbe Finnish delegation headed by Professor (Kivalo) visited the Tashkent Scientific Center for Surgery. According to the view expressed by Professor (Kivalo), the experts of the said center are successfully applying the most modern methods in treating cardiac diseases (?stomachic) and vascular ailments. One of Uzbekistan's famous surgeons, (Vahip Yolsubey), is the director of the Tashkent Scientific Center for Surgery. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Oct 82 GF]

KUNA: 'ARAFAT VISIT TO MOSCOW POSTPONED

LD011604 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Nov (KUNA) -- It was reported here today that the set visit by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to the Soviet Union has been postponed until after the ceremonies of the Bolshevik Revolution on 7 and 9 November.

Arab diplomatic sources have stated that the reason for postponing the visit is due to 'Arafat's preoccupation in plenary meetings expected to be held by the leaders of the Palestinian resistance movement in Tunis in the coming [words indistinct]. They added that 'Arafat is expected to arrive here on 9 or 10 November.

The sources stated that the Palestinian leader will discuss with Soviet leaders "the new situation after the departure of the Palestinian resistance from Beirut, the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the Israeli military moves in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley." They also said they will discuss "means for deterring Zionist aggression." The sources gave no other details.

AGENDA FOR GULF SUMMIT CONFERENCE PREVIEWED

LD011830 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The third Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] summit conference will be held in Bahrain on 9 November to coordinate domestic and foreign policies. These conferences have usually been held every 6 months since the GCC was established 18 months ago. The GCC foreign ministers prepare the agenda of the summit conferences. Reports from Manama say that it is expected that the Lebanese and Palestinian questions will be discussed in light of the Fes summit conference's resolutions. The conference will hear a report by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The question of mutual defense will also be discussed.

The issues which the Manama conference will discuss have great importance for the Gulf countries. It is no secret that the present American Administration has noticeably intensified its activities for military penetration into the Gulf region. The U.S. Administration hopes to introduce bases, advisers, and ships carrying nuclear weapons. This is all being done, as is known, under the pretext of defending the Gulf countries which are, so Washington claims, within the sphere of the U.S. vital interests.

However, how and against whom are the Americans defending their vital interests? The answer has once more become clear in light of the events in Lebanon where the essence of Washington's Middle East policy has been completely exposed: imperialism, anti-Arabism and pro-Zionism. It is common knowledge that the presence of American military bases in some of the Gulf countries, and the Pentagon's endeavour to expand its military presence is not only causing grave harm to the independence of these countries but is increasing the danger of creating a new hotbed of tension in the region. This could be avoided through an intensification of efforts against foreign military penetration. This course would be compatible with the interests of all countries of the region.

U.S. MIDEAST POLICY WORKING TOWARD ARAB DISUNITY

LD010926 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 1 TASS -- The developments of the last few months clearly show the neocolonialist nature of Washington's policy in the Middle East and its striving to establish American control over the Arab world, Professor K. Brutents writes in PRAVDA today. This traditional American policy is now pursued by the USA in a most unceremonious manner by widely using cynical methods which have also become customary for American policy and diplomacy.

Washington is now trying to use the Middle East as an arena of confrontation with the Soviet Union, to make it a strategic bridgehead against socialist states.

It would like not only to undermine the cooperation of Arab states with the USSR but also to draw them, in this way or other, into the implementation of its anti-Soviet plans. At the same time the expanding American military structure is an instrument used for putting pressure on Arab countries, a base for actions against the national liberation movement.

One characteristic feature of Washington's anti-Arab strategy, the article says, is reliance on Israel while simultaneously maintaining the conflict situation in the Middle East. As a matter of fact, Israel's aggressive actions have become for the United States a way of attaining its basic aims. Although Israel is an ally which does not forget its own interests its policy remains subordinated to those of the USA. Mutual understanding between the USA and Israel and their allied relations rest on a strategy which is designed to reduce the Arab world to a subordinated position and which regards the Arab world first of all as a field for American as well as Israeli expansion.

"The favourite method of American strategy in the Middle East is to divide Arab countries and to provoke inter-Arab clashes."

SHEFTUNOV ASSAILS U.S. POLICY ON IRAN, GULF

NC301651 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Speaking to the commanders of the Soviet Armed Forces at a conference in the Kremlin in Moscow on Wednesday, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev referred to the increase of tension in international relations and pointed out that the United States has boosted its military preparations to an unprecedented level. The Persian Gulf is one of the regions where U.S. military preparations are being carried out with exceptional speed and intensity. Meanwhile, the so-called U.S. Rapid Deployment Force plays an important part in Washington's plans.

When the U.S. military operation took place in the Tabas region in April 1980, the Iranian people encountered the first group from these forces. The adventurist and impudent operation formed part of the operations in which U.S. elements that had nested in Iran itself would participate. The ultimate objective of this operation was to carry out a counterrevolution coup in Iran similar to the coup in Chile and to revive the domination of U.S. monopolies in the country. This provocative military operation faced a disgraceful failure at that time. The U.S. commandos, who had lost eight members of their group, preferred to flee.

The United States is currently preparing the Rapid Deployment Force for military activities on a much vaster scale in the Persian Gulf. The command issued some time ago by the Reagan administration to greatly increase the number of men in the Rapid Deployment Force speaks of the dimensions of these activities. It should also be noted that the number of men forming the corps at present is 230,000. According to Washington's fresh orders, these forces have been complemented with two army divisions, three aircraft carriers and other warships. The number of men in the airborne section of the Rapid Deployment Force is to double as well. Discussing the dimensions and scale of the U.S. military preparations, THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that 20 countries of southwest Asia are included in the field of activities of this growing force and that perhaps one of the main targets of the U.S. forces will be the Islamic Republic.

The objective of U.S. military preparations in the Persian Gulf is, first and foremost, to facilitate U.S. access to the region's most important resource -- oil. A confidential Pentagon circular entitled "Directives for Defense" -- which could have been more correctly entitled "directives for aggression" -- states: Our main objective is to make access to Persian Gulf oil possible. This document points out: We should be prepared for landing U.S. forces directly within the region under any conditions and once we discern that safe access to Persian Gulf oil is threatened.

The Rapid Deployment Force is headed by U.S. officers who gained their experience when leading bloody operations against Asian nations. On several occasions General Pinkston, commander of these forces, lauded the obdurate operations carried out by the U.S. forces during the filthy war in Vietnam. Pinkston now boasts and vaunts that the U.S. forces under his command will enjoy exclusive and extraordinary rights in the Persian Gulf and southwest Asia.

By bearing in mind the fact that the Pentagon has drawn up a plan through which the Rapid Deployment Force could use nuclear weapons, the extent of the danger faced by the region's countries created by stationing these forces in the Persian Gulf becomes clear.

The present U.S. leaders who are sitting in the White House consider expansionism in the Persian Guilf region as some kind of crusade. According to confidential orders issued by the U.S. Administration, 200 priests are to be included in the Rapid Deployment Force. These priests' duty will be to justify the activities of this fist of U.S. imperialism in the Persian Gulf on the strength of the decrees of Christianity. This type of sanctity-peddling by the U.S. militarists cannot but stir the rage and aversion of believers, be they the followers of any religion.

According to the decision of the special session of the UN General Assembly and the World Peace Council, a week of activities toward disarmament is being held these days throughout the world on a large scale. The world's nations want an end to the arms race and want the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf and other regions to be turned to zones of peace. Nations should intensify their struggles for peace and disarmament in order to confront the escalation of the U.S. imperialists' military preparations.

"Do not forget the danger coming from the United States." When I was in your country some time ago I saw this slogan on the walls of Iranian houses a number of times. Events once again prove that this slogan which calls for an intensification of the confrontation with the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists has not lost its importance.

OVERVIEW OF AMERICAN-ISRAELI STRATEGIC ALLIANCE

LD302112 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Talk by political observer Col Feodor Nikolayev: "Once Again About the American-Israeli Strategic Alliance"]

[Text] When the ill-omened memorandum on strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel was signed on 30 November 1981, official Washington claimed that this alliance was only directed against the Soviet Union and that there was no need therefore for the Arabs to be anxious. Almost a year has passed and it is now possible to (?assess) the results of this alliance. What are these results?

Without any doubt, the main result is the fifth Arab-Israeli war in the Middle East, the bloody massacre in Beirut and other horrendous crimes committed by the Zionists against Palestinians and the Lebanese. Last year's (?events confirmed) the trend of the anti-Arab American-Iraeli strategic alliance. The most important (?aim) of this alliance was Washington's and Tel Aviv's attempt to crush the Arab national liberation movement and to impose their domination over the region. This alliance arose on the basis of a unity of interests between ruling circles in the United States and the Zionist clique in Israel.

It is known that the military support manifested by the United States for the expansionist plans of Tel Aviv was over a long time been playing a decisive role in realizing Israel aggression against the Arab countries. The military aid extended by the Pentagon to Israel [words indistinct] in every one of the last three wars waged by Israel. The United States dispatched hugh consignments of modern weapons to Israel, especially tanks and electronic equipment, three years before the Israeli aggression of 1967. In fact, all the requirements of Israeli generals were fulfilled.

However, the aggression of 1967, prepared for and carried out by the Israeli military with U.S. backing, did not produce the required results for the United States -- namely to overthrow the progressive Arab regimes -- and Tel Aviv was unable to dictate its will to the Arabs. The rulers of Israel and their American allies began to prepare for a new aggression. In this connection it is worth pointing out that after 1967 the United States became the main exporter of weapons [words indistinct], the volume of imported weapons and military equipment to Israel up to 75 percent. During the October war of 1973 the fable of Israel being unstoppable vanished when the Israeli Army suffered extensive losses -- about 250 aircraft and 900 tanks. The United States once again rushed to help the Israeli military. In October 1975 the United States sent weapons to Israel valuing $2.25 billion and agreed to send the most modern weapons, such as F-16 bombers and Pershing missiles, to Israel.

The Camp David accords, signed in 1978, resulted in the United States allocating $3 billion for the transfer of Israeli forces from Sinai to the Negev Desert. At the expense of American money a big military bridgehead is now being built for use by the Israeli Army in new aggressive actions against the Arab countries. (?It is no secret) in Tel Aviv that these new aggressive actions would also be directed against Egypt if it tried to withdraw from the Camp David deal.

In this way the effectiveness of the Aemrican-Israeli strategic alliance against the Arabs had proceeded even before 1981 when the memorandum with regard to this alliance was signed. The Israeli military and politicians in Tel Aviv viewed this memorandum as blatant encouragement by the United States to carry out new aggressive actions against the Arabs, foremost against Lebanon, Preparations for intervening in this country had been going on for at least three years. Its general plan and details were realized with Washington, which extended to the enemy huge quantities of weapons.

At the start of the Lebanese war, the Israeli Air Force had 457 American military aircraft out of a total of 567 military aircraft used by Israel. Israel began its aggression against Lebanon when it had about 1,500 M-60 and M-48 tanks and 4,000 armored vehicles which were sent by the United States. The Pentagon gave the enemy fragmentation, cluster, phosphorous and other internationally banned bombs. It is worthwhile pointing out that the United States had not directly or actively entered into the armed conflict of this region, as has happened during the latest aggression in Lebanon. In 1967 and 1973 the United States tried to hide behind the backs of the Israeli invaders. However, it has endeavored to send its special forces in Lebanon for an unspecified period.

Washington continues to arm its Israeli allies. The U.S. House of Representatives has approved a draft decision to extend economic and miltiry assistance to Israel in 1983 to approximately $2.2 billion. It is not strange that Tel Aviv is not thinking about withdrawing from Lebanon. On the contrary, it is making preparations to extend the zone of aggression north and east of this country with all the dire consequences that this will have on the Arabs and the cause of peace in the Middle East region.

This is how the American-Israeli strategic alliance, which is inflicting new blows on the vital interests of the Arab peoples and the interests of international peace and security, works.

BEGIN REFUSES TO HALT WEST BANK SETTLEMENT

LD011534 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 1 Nov 82

["How Does Washington 'Appease' Tel Aviv" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasily Kharkov writes:

he Prime Minister of Israel Menahem Begin has firmly turned down the proposal for a temporary halt in the establishment of new Israeli settlements in the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. It was officially announced after an Israeli Cabinet meeting on Sunday that the construction of settlements in these territories would be continued.

The proposal for a few months' halt in the construction of new Israeli settlements came from Moshe Arens, Israel's ambassador in the United STates. This proposal was promoted by tactical considerations so as to give a push to the so-called "Reagan plan." This plan based on the Camp David accords, promises only "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians while denying them the right to establish thier own state.

[Words indistinct] settlement has at least two aims -- to drag certain "moderate" Arab countries into a dialogue with Washington and to try and bury in oblivion the United States' shameful role in the Lebanese tragedy, its direct involvement in Israel's aggression.

As usual, Washington is trying to pose as a peace-maker who does not approve of Tel Aviv's extremism. But this is only done for show. No country in the world is as dependent on another state as Israel is on the USA, the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote recently. Indeed, Israel is fully maintained by the USA and the generous American aid, amounting to almost 2.5 billion dollars a year, feeds the aggressor's military machine.

The Reagan administration says it is allegedly against the establishment of Israeli military settlement, but Menahem Begin declares again, not for the first time, that he will continue building such settlements. And Washington does not move a finger. With the help of the Israeli ambassador in the USA Washington put out a feeler, suggesting if only a "temporary freeze" in the construction of settlements. To this Israeli Cabinet says that tens of new settlements will be built in addition to the 103 old ones in the Western Bank of the River Jordan. This is because Tel Aviv regards such settlements as a barrier to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state there.

The principles of Middle East settlements, approved at the recent Arab summit conference, provide for the removal of all Israeli settlements. By declaring that Tel Aviv will not agree even to a temporary halt in the construction of such settlements Israel challenges the all-Arab position which was supported by the world community. And it is doing so with Washington's tacit approval.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON, ISRAEL REPORTED

Israeli Inquiry

LD011414 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beirut November 1 TASS -- Armed right-wing Christian formations have again provoked clashes with units of Lebanon's national patriotic forces. As a result of fighting in the region of the town of 'Alayh and the populated localities of Kayfun, As-Suq and Al-Ghaba there are casualties from both sides in killed and wounded, [sentence as received]

The Israeli troops have immediately occupied several populated localities on the pretext of continued fighting. It is pointed out in local political circles that the Israelis, backed by right-wing Christians, have once again suspended the implementation of the Lebanese Government's plan on establishing security and order in the mountainous regions of Lebanon.

Israeli planes carried out provocative flights over the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli and the Palestinian refugee camps of Nahr al-Barid and Badawi situated nearby.

The Israelis conducted reconnaissance overflights also in the eastern regions of the Al-Biqa' Valley. Tel Aviv's provocative actions in various parts of the country attest to Israel's intention to continue to heighten tension in order to perpetrate the occupation of Lebanese territory.

Reports from Tel Aviv reveal new details of the Israeli involvement in the bloody massacre of Palestinians in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila. Evidence of General A. Drori, commander of the northern military district of Israel, made during investigations attest to the Israeli Army's direct participation in the crime and reject the earlier claims by Defence Minister Sharon who was trying to avoid responsibility. General Drori also declared that the Americans knew about the contemplated carnage at the Palestinian refugee camps.

U.S. Troops

LD311630 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut October 31 TASS -- Israeli troops are toughening their occupation regime in Lebanese cities and villages, whose streets are being patrolled by reinforced army details, tanks and armoured vehicles. A state of siege was declared in the city of Sidon, where several attacks on Israeli soldiers had taken place. All roads to the city were blocked by check points, and all incoming motor traffic and passengers are being thoroughly searched. The Israeli occupation command in Sidon, fearful of popular anger, prohibited Israeli soldiers to move about the city and visit shops and other public places alone.

Today is the planned date for the entry of Lebanese Army units in Eastern Beirut, which should lead to a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from that part of the Lebanese capital. But the plans of Lebanese authorities to establish control over Eastern Beirut are encountering the resistance of the invading army. Israeli troops, who have entrenched themselves in a number of districts in the eastern sector, are bluntly refusing to leave. The invaders are using Eastern Beirut as a transshipment point for moving troops and combat equipment on to the north of Lebanon, where they are conducting intensive preparations for fresh acts of aggression.

U.S. diplomatic maneuvering in the Middle East is causing serious concern in Lebanese political sources. U.S. envoy Morris Draper's mission is to draw the Lebanese Government into direct talks with Israel. After visiting Tel Aviv, Draper did not provide any further clarification concerning the main problem -- the pullout of the Israeli Army from the occupied Lebanese regions and the establishment of lawful government there. The presence in Lebanon of the U.S. Marine contingent of the multinational force serves the cause of dragging out Israeli occupation and enhancing U.S. positions in Lebanon. More U.S. combat material was brought to Beirut, and the naval group cruising near the Lebanese capital was beefed up.

Washington is hard-pressing Lebanese authorities, writes the magazine BEIRUT AL-MASSA, into giving it "military privileges" in Lebanon which would enable the Pentagon to set up a permanent military base in the territory of this sovereign Arab state. This effort, the magazine emphasises, conforms with the aggressive military strategy of U.S. imperialism which is trying to cover the whole of the Middle East with a mesh of military bases and to extend the action of the capitulatory Camp David deal to Lebanon and other Arab countries.

CAMP DAVID SEEN AS CAUSE OF LEBANON 'TRAGEDY'

PM290925 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Oct 82 p 3

[Political observer Gennadiy Shishkin article under general rubric "View of Events": "The Dangerous Path of Camp David"]

[Text] The extremely dangerous situation created as a result of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon persists in the Near East. It is clear to everyone now that the Lebanese tragedy has its roots in the decisions adopted 3 years ago at Camp David.

The aggressor and his American accomplices assert that the deal concluded at Camp David by Begin and As-Sadat with U.S. assistance constitutes peace. But what kind of "peace" this is can be seen particularly clearly from the fact that since Camp David more blood has been shed than during the Israeli aggression of 1967.

It is no accident that I. Fahmi, a prominent Egyptian politician and statesman and former foreign minister, has just sharply condemned Camp David. He stressed that this deal had as its consequences such criminal acts as Israel's annexation of east Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, the bandit raid on the nuclear research center in Iraq in June 1981, the increase in the number of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab teritories from 24 to 116 in the time which has elapsed since the deal, and finally the barbaric aggression against Lebanon, which cost the lives of tens of thousands of people and left hundreds of thousands of civilians homeless.

All honest people in the world, while expressing anger and indignation at the bloody orgy organized by the aggressors in the Palestinian camps in West Beirut which led to the mass deaths of defenseless Palestinians, primarily women, children and old men, are well aware that Israel could not perpetrate aggression and carry out genocide against the Palestinians without its so-called "strategic consensus" with the United States.

The United States took advantage of the Lebanese tragedy to deploy its own military contingents in that long-suffering land. All this is closely linked with the buildup in U.S. military forces throughout the Near East region, in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf and with the modernization of military bases and the siting of new ones in Oman, Somalia, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. All this is part of American imperialism's continuing attempts to extend the framework of the "strategic consensus" -- that is, to group the region's reactionary regimes together in a militarist pact with a view to undermining and dividing the unity of Arab ranks.

Washington is now in a hurry to consign to oblivion the bloody tragedy of Lebanon and pretends to be trying to find a solution to the Near East problem. But the statements made in Washington recently, including statements by President Reagan, which are being presented as a "Near East settlement plan," confirm that people there are still thinking not in terms of peace but in terms of diktat and enmity toward the Arabs.

The so-called U.S. proposals are fundamentally fallacious. They deny the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the creation of their own state and reduce any "solution" to promises of "administrative autonomy" under complete Israeli control. They do not say a word about the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- the PLO.

It is not in the least coincidental that the American proposals were put forward on the eve of the conference of Arab heads of state and government in the Moroccan city of Fes, convened to discuss the situation which had arisen in the Near East as a result of Israel's perfidiuous aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and also to discuss the Palestinian problem. As the Arab weekly AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI aptly put it, the American proposals were assigned the role of a time bomb timed to explode during the Fes conference and cause discord among the Arabs.

But people in Fes very soon realized that ostentatious gestures toward the Arabs such as Reagan's indirect admission that the Palestinian problem is the key question in a Near East settlement are only aimed at involving new Arab states in the dangerous Camp David course -- Jordan above all. But by depriving the Palestinians of the right to an independent state, leaving them to play the part of "wards" and condemning them to eternal wandering, Washington and Tel Aviv basically showed that they are planning the further exacerbation of relations between peoples and more bloody conflicts.

In the unanimously adopted final declaration the participants in the Fes conference affirmed eight fundamental principles in accordance with which Israel must withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, and the settlements created by Israel in Arab territories since 1967 must be eliminated.

The Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and to the implementation of their indisputable, inalienable national rights under the leadership of the PLO -- their sole legitimate representative -- are also reaffirmed. The West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip must be handed over to UN control for a transitional period of not more than a few months. An independent Palestinian state must be created, with its capital in the Arab part of Jerusalem. The Security Council must guarantee peace between all states in the region, including the independent Palestinian state.

The principles adopted in FES for the resolution of the Palestinian problem and a Near East settlement in general do not diverge from what the Soviet Union has been fighting for over many years or from the principles of peace for the Near East set forth by L.I. Brezhnev on 15 September. Conversely, as U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has stated, basic elements of the plan elaborated by the Arab leaders contradict Reagan's proposals.

The Washington administration, continuing its line of splitting the Arab ranks, began to maneuver. Official American spokesmen of all ranks and the bourgeois press presented as a sensation the ostentatious statements made in Tel Aviv about the "unacceptability" of Washington's new proposals, asserting that they were rejected out of hand by the Israeli Government. In fact Washington had expected nothing else, believing that such a reaction would help raise the White House's stock in certain Arab countries. Once again it was simply a case of yet another crude farce being played out by the aggressor and his accomplice.

The appearance of conflict between Washington and Tel Aviv is designed to create the impression of changes in the U.S. course and of the alleged emergence of a "broader approach" to Near East problems. The value of these cheap propaganda tricks is indicated both by the persistence and stubborness with which the United States defends the Israeli aggressors at all international forums and by the practical results of American-Israeli contacts. Take, for instance, the recent meeting between U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and Israeli Foreign Minister I. Shamir in Washington on 14 October. "American officials, as well as Shamir," THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on this subject, "stressed that these discussions were not polemical and were useful." The results of Sharon's contacts with U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger are even more eloquent. THE NEW YORK TIMES again reports that "Israel has officially asked the United States for $3.2 billion of aid in fiscal 1984." Let us add that in the current fiscal year, 1983, American aid to Israel will total $2.2 billion. Thus the increase in this aid by a whole billion dollars amounts to nothing less than a request by Tel Aviv for the United States to pay for the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

In the light of these facts it is not surprising that, as THE WASHINGTON POST writes, in response to the growing campaign throughout the world for Israel's expulsion from various UN organizations, the Reagan administration is prepared to "renounce official participation" in them and to "stop financing" any international organ which expels the Israeli delegates. This stance, as the newspaper's correspondent was told by the State Department, accords with "the President's unamibiguous wish."

Secretary of State G. Shultz has already made a statement threatening U.S. withdrawal from the UN General Assembly if that international organ votes to expel Israel, as the vast majority of developing countries demand. Shultz also announced that the United States is ceasing to pay financial subscriptions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which decided in September to expel Tel Aviv from its ranks for its terrorist act in bombing the Iraqi nuclear research center. This act was described as an infringement of the guarantee system implemented by the IAEA, which forms the basis of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Washington and Tel Aviv hope to harness individual Arab countires to Camp David by means of blackmail and maneuvering. The shortsighted nature of these calculations in the light of recent events is obvious. An all-embracing, just and lasting settlement of the Near East problem can only be elaborated and implemented through collective efforts by all interested parties, which must without fail include the PLO. It is this path to a settlement which is envisaged by the Soviet proposal on convening an international conference on the Near East.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON AL-JUMAYYIL U.S. TRIP

PM291427 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 5

[G. Musayelyan "Commentary": "Geometry of Brigandage"]

[Text] While R. Reagan's talks with President A. al-Jumayyil of Lebanon, in the words of ABC TV White House correspondent S. Donaldson, centered on "the question of ensuring Israel's security on its border with Lebanon," the following picture could be seen in Beirut. A column of trucks escorted by armored personnel carriers was moving along Al-Mazra'ah Boulevard. Israeli soldiers in bulletproof vests and helmets held their submachineguns at the ready. What did the trucks contain? Sets of furniture, boxes of radio equipment and tape recorders, trunks, suitcases and all kinds of packages.... The looting by the Israeli occupiers grabbing other people's property, one international observer wrote, has today assumed the dimensions of general kleptomania in Lebanon.

If you add to this the many thousands of peaceful Palestinians and Lebanese who have been killed, have disappeared without trace or have been arrested, the touching concern of the head of the American Administration for the "security" of an aggressor who is armed to the teeth and engaging in brigandage can only be described as a mockery and an insult.

When you analyze the U.S. President's verbal exercises at the talks with A. al-Jumayyil, you are involuntarily tempted to compare them with ripples on water, which leave no trace. For instance, during a 2-hour conversation with the Lebanese leader Reagan called "for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign froops from Lebanon" and declared that "Beirut can count on U.S. support in rebuilding the war-torn country."

What lay behind these fine words? After the end of the talks an official spokesman for the American Administration told journalists: The United States has no specific date for the withdrawal of troops and no definite timetable for this.

The situation was more or less the same with regard to aid to Lebanon, which has suffered estimated damage totaling $12-15 billion as a result of the Israeli aggression. The United States promised to give Beirut only $105 million. At the same time, according to the Israeli JERUSALEM POST, the Zionist leaders had demanded a minimum of $3 billion from their American patrons as aid in 1983! And there is no doubt that Washington will again eagerly open up tis coffers. Tel Aviv has never been refused yet....

The U.S. President's promise to send further thousands of American Marines to Lebanon in response to A. al-Jumayyil's wish for an increase in the contingent of international forces should be regarded as his only specific and feasible remark. And, the foreign press reports, the Marines will clearly be given broader powers. It is not hard to see, the Arab newspaper ASH-SHA'B wrote, that what lies behind this action by the U.S. Administration is a desire to expand its sphere of influence in the Near East. The efforts of American diplomacy and the Zionist expanisonists are also aimed at pushing the Lebanese Government into a separate peace with Israel and isolating Lebanon from the Arab countries.

The results of the talks have prompted a negative reaction in Tel Aviv. It's not hard to understand the Israeli rulers' attitude. They are particularly irritated at the Lebanese leader's refusal to sign a security agreement with Israel like the separate treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv. This reaction was intensified by another event that had the effect of a bombshell -- an item that appeared the other day in the Paris magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE.

The article is about Israel's secret plans: to split, seize and enslave the entire Arab world. The steps that have been planned to this end are these: To divide Lebanon into five provinces, dismember Egypt and deprive it of central authorities and split Syria and Iraq into a multitude of religiously and ethnically based statelets. In short, to split the entire Arab world -- that is the methodically formulated plan of the Zionist leaders, who believe that their sphere of interests extends over the entire quadrilateral whose angles are formed by Pakistan, Kenya, Gabon and Morocco. This geometrical figure includes around 50 African and Asian countries.

Is all this in order to ensure "secure borders" for Israel? Or maybe for another laughable reason: Defense Minister General Sharon has declared that he feels a threat of an invasion by...the Soviet Union? Things are clearly bad for the Israeli "geometers," whose honeyed talk of their "desire for peace" is glaringly at odds with their brigand-like actions. How else to explain such absurd fantasies?

The true reasons for Tel Aviv's aggressive course are well known. "The United States," THE WASHINGTON POST wrote the other day, "has interests in the Near East that are so important to our country's security that our presidents, at any rate since Harry Truman, have intimated with the utmost clarity that they will go to any lengths, war included, to defend U.S. positions in the region. And American strategists realize that there is only one sufficiently powerful military force in the Near East, namely the Israeli Army. This is one of the main reasons why American presidents tend to remain silent when Israel goes its own way."

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV SEND MESSAGE TO PDRY LEADER

PM011513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]:

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, we extend to you, the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Democratic Yemen's Government and people cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people.

There is every reason to note with satisfaction that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation has strengthened still further the bonds of fraternal solidarity uniting the USSR and the PDRY and the joint struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

All-around and fruitful Soviet-South Yemen cooperation is developing successfully on the treaty's firm foundation, becoming increasingly stable and wide-ranging.

The Soviet Union has invariably backed and will continue to back the Arab peoples' struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialism's intrigues and for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Near East.

We wish you personally prosperity and happiness and the friendly PDRY people further successes along the path of building a new life.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov.

CPSU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO BRAZZAVILLE

LD292130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Brazzaville, 29 Oct (TASS) -- The friendly, working visit to the People's Republic of the Congo by a CPSU delegation headed by Aleksey Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control, has ended. The delegation was in the Congo at the invitation of the Congolese Party of Labor. During its stay in the People's Republic of the Congo, the Soviet delegation was received by Denis Sassou-Nguessou, chairman of the Congolese Party of Labor Central Committee, president of the Congo Republic and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The two delegations had talks about party organizational work. The Soviet delegation toured the country, during which it familiarized itself with the work of the Congolese Party of Labor. The CPSU delegation welcomed the successes achieved by the Congolese Party of Labor in mobilizing the population for the tasks of political, economic, social and cultural construction. In defending and strengthening the gains of the Congolese people, in advancing along the path of socialist orientation.

The talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, provided an opportunity to exchange experience which has been acquired in the sphere of party work at all levels. In their discussion of the international situation, both delegations expressed profound concern over the deterioration of the situation in the world, the whipping-up of the arms race and the intensified threat of nuclear war. They noted that the chief reason for increased tension is the course being pursued by international imperialism. The joint communique signed on the results of the visit says the two sides condemned the subversive activities of imperialism in the world and again declared their full support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Near East.

The Congolese delegation was informed about the practical work of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in implementing the peace program for the 1980s, which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the new Soviet peace initiatives. Both sides expressed resolute support for efforts directed at turning the African continent into a nuclear-free zone.

The CPSU delegation left by air for home today.

GOLUBEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TANZANIA

PM281359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] On 18 October, A CPSU delegation led by V.N. Golubev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, left Moscow for Dar es Salaam to take part in the Fifth Congress of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania at the invitation of the leadership of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES UGANDAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD011506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] (Kochieng Welbourne), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda presented his credentials today in the Kremlin to Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. There was a friendly conversation in which Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO TIKHONOV

LD021146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0938 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] In the Kremlin today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and a group of other comrades with the motherland's highest award. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech at the presentation of the awards:

Dear comrades, he said, today I have a pleasant task: to present lofty awards to several prominent figures of the Soviet state, outstanding representatives of our working class and of Soviet science. The great services of Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in the strengthening of the country's economic and defense might are marked by the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal. This is a truly well deserved award. It is difficult to overestimate the immense volume of work in managing the very complex national economic organism of our country which the head of the Soviet Government has to carry out. Nikolay Aleksandrovich's rich experience, his rare capacity for work and self-denial in his labor, his firm party-style principles, all of which are qualities for which he has been known -- not just for one decade -- help him to cope successfully with his difficult tasks.

While presenting the lofty award to the twice Hero of Socialist Labor, I should like to wish from the bottom of my heart our friend and comrade, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, good health and further success in his responsible work for the good of the Soviet people. Cordial congratulations, Nikolay Aleksandrovich!

To applause from those present, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev presented the Order of Lenin and the Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, who made a speech in reply.

Dear Leonid Ilich, he said, I am deeply moved by this exceptional event in my life and by these warm words which have been said here to me by you, dear Leonid Ilich. With all my heart I thank the party Central Committee, the Politburo, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the honor given to me of being worthy of this most lofty award of our state. The strengthening of the economic and defense might of the country, improvement in the life of the Soviet people and ensuring peace, have always been a primary concern, the main content of the policy of our party, the Soviet state and government. These outstanding achievements in all spheres of life with which our country is greeting the portentous jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR, shows most clearly and convincingly that the policy of the Communist Party is correct, a truly Leninist policy. It enjoys great confidence and support from Communists and all Soviet people. For myself personally, for all members of the government, there is no more important duty, no greater responsibility than to work tirelessly on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress, on the strengthening of economic and defense might, and further improvement in the well-being and culture of the people.

I do not conceal that I am particularly pleased to recognize my participation in the gigantic work which is being carried out to implement this policy of peace and communist creation by the Central Committe and Politburo headed by you, Leonid Ilich, the outstanding leader of the party and people.

Of course, I and all members of the Council of Ministers see clearly our unresolved matters and well understand that it is necessary to try to achieve with ever greater persistence those tasks submitted by the party and contained in your reports, Leonid Ilich, to Central Committee plenums, in memorandums and speeches to the Politburo. We recognize this and are striving to improve our activity and to raise it to a new level.

In receiving this lofty award today, Comrade Tikhonov said, I want to assure the party Central Committee, Politburo, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and you, dear Leonid Ilich, that I will continue to work for the benefit of our great homeland and to devote all my strength to the triumph of the great ideals of communism.

Addressing those present, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev went on to say:

Comrades, today another five heroes of socialist labor are receiving Orders of Lenin and Gold Hammer and Sickle Medals: Aleksey Konstantinovich Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Boris Fedorovich Bratchenko, minister of the USSR coal industry; and Sergey Georgiyevich Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, who has earned the lofty title by his great services to the Soviet state and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Comrade Antonov has devoted almost 50 years to work in our industry. From frontranking engineer to minister of the electrical equipment ministry, and now deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, such is the course of this talented organizer, good specialist and eminent statesman.

Comrade Bratchenko is a veteran of the coal industry. He has been working in it now for approximately 40 years, including 17 years in the responsible post of minister. Great competence, great love for his work and sincere concern for the working and living conditions of the miners have always been characteristic of Comrade Bratchenko's style of work, and these qualities, I am sure, will help him in the solution of the tremendously important tasks which the country's coal industry faces today.

We have all long known Comrade Lapin as an active fighter on the ideological front, a man who is dynamic, persistent and of high principles. He skillfully implements the party line in managing the activities of the most topically relevant and mass-audience information media, directly reaching tens of millions of Soviet people.

For outstanding successes in the fulfillment of production tasks and high quality of work, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor has been awarded to (Yuriy Grigoryevich Vinnik), electrical cable layer and solderer of the Tushino telephone center of the Moscow urban telephone network. Comrade (Vinnik) is a Communist, a permanent employee with approximately 30 years service. He fulfills production plans ahead of schedule, performs good quality work and persistently improves labor productivity. He has to his credit no fewer than 10 rationalization proposals, which have achieved a considerable saving. It is gratifying that the ranks of the heroes of labor have been augmented by such a representative of the guard of frontline workers of the working class.

The title Hero of Socialist Labor has also deservedly been awarded to Prof Vladimir Ivanovich Burakovskiy, one of the most eminent representatives of Soviet medicine, a major specialist in the field of cardiovascular surgery and a full member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. He receives this award for his great services to the development of medical science, protecting people's health, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

Permit me, dear comrades, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, to congratulate you all warmly on these awards of the homeland and to wish you good health, further successes, further achievements in your work, which is so important for the Soviet people.

On behalf of the recipients Comrades Antonov, (Vinnik) and Burakovskiy expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

They gave assurances that they will continue to serve faithfully the cause of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

The speeches were heard with great attention and greeted with applause. Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Lukyanov, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretariat; and others who were present in the hall, warmly congratulated the recipients and wished them further fruitful work for the prosperity of the socialist homeland.

MEETINGS HELD TO DISCUSS 1983 STATE PLAN

Supreme Soviet Commissions

PM011043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Commissions' Session"]

[Text] In connection with convening the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instructed the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet to make a preliminary examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983, the course of fulfillment of the plan in 1982, the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the account of the budget's implementation in 1981.

In this connection a joint session of the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers was held 19 October in the Kremlin. N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission, chaired the session.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and the course of the fulfillment of the plan in 1982. A report by V.F. Garbuzov, USSR finance minister, on the draft USSR State Budget for 1983 and on the budget's implementation in 1981, was also heard.

The draft plan and budget are aimed at ensuring the further steady ongoing development of the national economy and its sectors, strengthening the country's economic production potential and increasing the Soviet people's well-being in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The session heard a report by G.I. Vashchenko, chairman of the Soviet of the Union and Budget Commission, on the procedure and deadlines for the preliminary examination of the draft plan and budget for 1983, the course of the plan's fulfillment in 1982 and the account of the budget's implementation in 1981.

Taking part in the session were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; chairmen of the chambers' standing commissions and leaders of ministries and departments.

The same day, organizational meetings of the preparatory commissions were held. They approved their work plans and discussed other questions.

Preparatory Commissions Meet

PM291111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS Report: "Looking Ahead to the USSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The preparatory commissions, set up by the plan and budget and sector commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers to carry out a preliminary examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983, progress toward the fulfillment of the plan in 1982, the USSR state budget for 1983 and the report on the execution of the budget for 1981, are meeting in Moscow. A total of 16 joint preparatory commissions have been set up to examine the main sections of the plan and budget.

The sessions listened to and discussed reports by leaders of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance and other ministries and departments and representatives of councils of ministers of union republics.

It was noted in the speeches that in fulfilling this year's targets Soviet people have made a substantial contribution to the solution of the very important economic and social tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. This makes it possible to continue ensuring a dynamic growth rate for the country's economy and creates conditions for the continued flourishing of Soviet science and culture and for improving the people's well-being.

The deputies' increased attention to the development of the agroindustrial complex is a distinctive feature of the work which is being carried out prior to the USSR Supreme Soviet session. To this end a separate preparatory commission has been set up. As was stressed at its session, for the first time the USSR Gosplan is treating the agroindustrial complex as an independent planning item. Provision has been made for channeling nearly R127 billion into the development of agriculture and the other sectors in the complex next year. The draft development plan has been elaborated in accordance with the targets of the Food Program approved by the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. One very important projected measure is that of comprehensively mechanizing agricultural production and retooling industry's food sectors. The development of the machine building sectors in the complex will be accelerated.

The commission members keenly discussed questions connected with increasing the agricultural production growth rate, indicated omissions in this area and set out ways of eliminating short-comings.

There was serious discussion at the sessions of the commission for the fuel and energy industry, metallurgy and geology. Fuel, energy and metal production and raw material resources have a great influence on the development of the national economy as a whole.

The country's energy potential continues to grow. It is expected that power generation will increase by 34 billion kilowatts in 1982. The deputies drew attention to the need to ensure uninterrupted supplies of energy to consumers in the national economy and to improve its quality.

The commission on housing and municipal and consumer services noted that the draft plans are a graphic embodiment of the party and state's concern for Soviet man. The planned volume of capital investments ensures the commissioning next year of 3.2 million square meters of housing in excess of the target laid down for that year by the 5-year plan. Approximately twice as much money as this year is to go into cooperative housing construction. The construction of farmhouse-type dwellings [doma usadebnogo tipa] with outbuildings will increase in the countryside.

There was an examination of questions relating to the improvement of municipal services and the improvement of the consumer services system and its preferential development in the countryside and in eastern parts of the country.

The members of the preparatory commissions on machine building, transport and communications, science and technology, consumer goods and trade, health and social security and others are conducting a businesslike and constructive discussion of the draft plan and budget for 1983.

Proposals and remarks made during the discussions will be examined at sessions of the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and will form part of their conclusions.

The preparatory commissions are continuing their work.

AUCCTU Presidium Session

LD301950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] A session of the AUCCTU Presidium today discussed a draft of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983. It was noted that the draft takes a line toward a decisive transfer to the intensive method of economic management. This was elaborated in accordance with the tasks of the 5-year period taking into account the decisions of the November 1981 and May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the core problems of economic construction.

The speakers stressed the during elaboration of the draft plan great attention was given to resolution of social tasks.

A considerable increase in the volume of residential, public and community construction and growth in the production and an increase in the quality of consumer goods were outlined.

In conclusion, Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, noted that the trade unions have an important role in measures to be taken by them to increase the activity of socialist competition, step up its influence on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, increase labor productivity and the economic use of potential and strengthen labor and production discipline in the large and complex tasks put forward in the draft of the state plan.

The AUCCTU Presidium adopted the draft of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CP PLENUM 19 OCT

PM301029 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Oct 82 pp 1-4

[Speech delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Goergian Communist Party Central Committee 10th plenum on 19 October: "Increased Grain and Fodder Production and Improved Efficiency in the Rayon Agroindustrial Complex Are the Crucial Conditions for Implementation of the Food Program" -- capitalized passages published in boldface type; capitalized, underlined passeges published in boldface capitals]

[Text] Comrades!

The work of our plenum is nearing its end, so the time has come to sum up certain of its results.

In the recess between sessions, bureau members and our guests exchanged their impressions and reached the unanimous conclusion that the plenum has been very full and has been interesting in both form and content. But before I finally assess on behalf of the Central Committee Bureau the work that has been done, I would like to explain briefly why we needed to hold this plenum and what the main aim before us was.

As you know, basically two questions have been discussed -- THE GEORGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S TASKS IN INCREASING GRAIN AND FODDER PRODUCTION AND GARDABANSKIY RAYON'S FOOD PROGRAM.

It doesn't seem all that long -- it was in June of this year -- since we discussed thoroughly and in detail at the seventh plenum the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the republic party organization's tasks stemming from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report on the Food Program and measures to implement it, outlined a plan of action for the immediate and the longer-term future and, so to speak, carefully considered everything and described it in detail. Yet now, literally 4 months later, questions associated with solving the food problem are again on our agenda, which is, of course, no accident.

IT IS NOT ONLY A PARAMOUNT ECONOMIC TASK BUT ALSO AN URGENT SOCIOPOLITICAL TASK TO PROVIDE THE POPULATION WITH RELIABLE SUPPLIES OF FOOD PRODUCTS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the May plenum, emphasizing that the satisfaction of Soviet people's vital requirements had been and remained a most important program demand of our party and that the plenum decisions would have at least as much impact on the country's life and economy as the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum -- which the party and the people rightly described as historic -- did in their time.

The conclusion that follows from this is: THE FOOD PROBLEM IS A LONG-TERM PROBLEM THAT REQUIRES CONSTANT CLOSE ATTENTION AND EVERYDAY MONITORING. Today we have indeed seen, analyzed and monitored the way in which the most important aims of the May plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions in two extremely important spheres -- further boosting grain farming and fodder production and shaping the rayon agroindustrial complex -- are being fulfilled in the republic.

This, in our view, has been the best possible demonstration of our desire to combine in the optimum way the sectorial and territorial approaches toward implementing the Food Program and to consistently develop and strengthen the fundamental principle of the management of the agroindustrial complex and the entire national economy -- democratic centralism.

The very fact of the submission to a Central Committee plenum of a report by a party raykom on its work to draw up and implement a food program is a vivid indicator of the further expansion of intraparty democracy. And the way the plenum has been held could not have been more conducive to this.

It is noteworthy that the plenum began long before the plenary session. Many members and candidate members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Central Committee secretaries, members and candidates members of the Central Committee and members of the Georgian Communist Party Auditing Commission have visited Gardabanskiy Rayon and primary party organizations, have had conversations with the Communists and have discussed with them the problems associated with the activity of agroindustrial enterprises and the implementation of the Food Program. Thus it can be said that WE HAVE DISCUSSED GARDABANSKIY PARTY RAYKOM'S REPORT AT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENARY SESSION IN THE LIGHT OF THE OPINION OF ALL THE RAYON'S COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE.

All this is the best possible response to L.I. Brezhnev's demand, voiced at the May Central Committee plenum, that the role of democratic institutions be enhanced and lies within the mainstream of the positive experience that was assessed so highly a little while ago in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Organizational and Political Work of Georgian SSR Party Organizations To Prepare for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR."

In his report at the May plenum L.I. Brezhnev devoted an important place to questions of improving the management of the agroindustrial complex, stressing that SPECIAL IMPORTANCE IS ATTACHED TO THE RAYON LEVEL. It is there, he said, that a really democratic management organ enjoying really full rights and capable of exerting full influence on production in the light of the interests of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is formed, and he went on to comment favorably on the experience accumulated by agroindustrial associations in a number of rayons of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Georgia, Latvia and Estonia.

We are very familiar with the activity of some of these associations and, of course, we well remember how these experiments began and developed in our republic.

In 1974 there was Abashskiy Rayon. In 1975 Makharadzevskiy Rayon. Then, after the republic Communist Party's 9th plenum in February 1978, another 13 rayons, Gardabanskiy included, boldly adopted the new form of management. Since January of this year the new system has been introduced in all rayons of Georgia.

At the May plenum Leonid Ilich called the creation of rayon associations a correct, promising measure. As we supposed, IT IS PRECISELY THE RAYON LEVEL THAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT NUCLEUS IN FORMING THE REPUBLIC'S FOOD PROGRAM. It embodies the main strata of our reserves, the road to which lies both via the sphere of production organization and management and via the intensification of party organizational and party political work.

The Gardabanskiy Raykom's report at our plenum has confirmed this with the utmost clarity.

It was of course no accident that our choice fell upon Gardabanskiy Rayon. It is situated around Tbilisi and Rustavi and is called upon to supply the working class and the population of these major industrial and administrative centers with staple food products all year round. The rayon accounts for 6 percent of the meat, 20 percent of the eggs and 25 percent of the vegetables. Six percent of our social farms' arable land is concentrated there, and over half of it is irrigated.

The rayon agroindustrial association has been operating for several years and has accumulated definite positive experience.

The party raykom's report, together with the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau report on grain farming and fodder production, were distributed in good time to the plenum participants and we all had the opportunity to familiarize ourselves in detail with these documents. In addition, today we have heard a briefing from the first secretary of the Gardabanskiy party raykom.

I feel that Gardabanskiy Rayon's soviet and economic organs, under the leadership of the party raykom, are actively and persistently seeking ways to bring into play the reserves for improving agricultural crop yields and livestock raising productivity. It is noteworthy that the main attention is being paid to the widespread introduction of the achievements of science and progressive experience.

As the report notes, the Gardabanskiy raykom, together with the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] and Glavgruzvodstroy [Goergian SSR Main Administration for Water Resources Construction], formulated and approved a program of comprehensive measures to introduce the achievements of science, technology and progressive techniques into agricultural production and the processing industry in 1980-1982. From the very first day this initiative on the part of the Gardabanskiy Rayon comrades was supported by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. I make no secret of the fact that it has been very pleasant for us to hear today that the program for turning Gardabanskiy Rayon into a proving ground for the introduction of the achievements of science and progressive experience is by and large being implemented successfully.

It is striking that the entire party raykom report submitted to the plenum is full of tireless concern for production intensification. It is a very businesslike analysis and it is simply a pleasure to read all this. It is immediately apparent that the comrades have correctly grasped the essence of the main demands of the party's agrarian policy at the present stage.

Today everyone recognizes the need for production intensification, of course. But the service of the Gardabanskiy Rayon comrades lies in the fact that they have based their approach to developing all sectors of agricultural production -- and it is a comprehensive and multifaceted approach — on this factor.

It is very good that the rayon has determined eight base farms where all that is most progressive and best in the republic and in the country is now being introduced and tried out. Then the other farms learn from this example, actively using and developing the accumulated experience. We have repeatedly emphasized the need to create similar base organizations and models everywhere, in all rayons and in all areas. They can and must be genuine centers of progressive experience. Comrades must always remember this and actively take up this method.

In our view, the main components of intensification have also been correctly defined in Gardabanskiy Rayon. Measures are being constantly implemented there to improve the breed structure of the herd using their own resources, by means of artificial insemination. And the problem is being solved on a substantial scale; I would even say globally. A very great deal has been done to improve the farming techniques for various agricultural crops. Work is being carried out to introduce modern mathmetical methods and computer equipment into the management sphere and to create an automated control system for the agroindustrial complex and a mathematical model for the optimum siting of agricultural production. The party raykom first secretary and Comrade I.G. Gverdtsiteli, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology, offered an interesting account of this.

The level of rayon and intrafarm specialization is increasing and progressive forms of milk and vegetable procurement are being tried out. Measures are being taken to introduce antierosion crop rotations and chemical soil reclamation and to use artificial sprinkler irrigation. Much is being done to strengthen the economy of unprofitable farms.

A broad program of cooperation [kooperirovaniye] with the population is being implemented.

The Georgian CP Central Committee believes that the GARDABANSKIY RAYON COMMUNISTS' EFFORTS IN THE SPHERE OF INCREASING THE LEVEL OF INTENSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DESERVE APPROVAL. It is a good example of how to solve many problems.

Thus it was no accident that we believed that GARDABANSKIY RAYON'S EXPERIENCE WAS OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST TO THE REPUBLIC AS A WHOLE AND COULD BE USEFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE FOR OTHER RAYONS.

What do we find impressive about Gardabanskiy Rayon's Food Program? First of all, of course, its scale and scientific approach. It has essentially been formulated simultaneously with the implementation of the 3-year program for the introduction of the achievements of science and progressive experience. So it is based on scientific management and forecasting methods. This is, in our view, the chief, the main thing and it is precisely this kind of approach that we today demand of all our party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations.

The scientific and systematic approach in the activity of the party raykom and other local organs, including, of course, the agroindustrial association, have been displayed above all in the revelation of the real potential of all farms and sectors and in the maneuvering of the available resources, equipment, material facilities, land and so forth. The comrades have been able to determine the optimum structure for siting the various sectors of agricultural production on the scale of the whole rayon and of individual farms, and the effect has not been slow to make itself felt. The effect is substantial, too.

As we have already been told, grain production in the current 5-year plan is increasing 150 percent, meat production 160 percent and milk production 110 percent. Just how substantial a reserve this is can be judged from the fact, for example, that the average increase planned in these sectors [presumably grain production and meat and milk production] in the republic is 17.25 percent and 17 percent respectively.

It also seems perfectly realistic to us that the cattle population in the public sector [in the rayon] is to increase to 36,000 by 1985 as against 28,000 in 1981, and the cow population is to almost double, the hog population is to increase from 24,00 to 40,000 and the breeding sow population too is to almost double, the poultry population is to increase to 3.54 million as against 2,645,000, the rabbit population is going up to 165,000 compared with 76,000, and the average milk yield per cow is to increase to 2,600 kg, or by 18 percent. All this growth bolstered by increased production of grain and fodder crops.

It is also very important that the other key sectors determining the rayon's specialization have not been ignored either. Thus it is planned to increase the gross vegetable harvest from 83,400 tons to 126,000 tons, or by 50 percent, mostly by improving yields and with only an insignificant increase in the sown area. The fact that greenhouse farming is developing at a faster pace in the rayon and that the greenhouse combine will be able to provide the population with 4,500-5,000 tons of fresh vegetables during the winter period can only be welcomed.

And who is going to refuse a delicacy like mushrooms once the construction of a mushroom farm with a capacity of 500 tons per year has been completed in the rayon? The people of Gardabanskiy Rayon have even started growing lemons in lemon groves [limonarii].

We believe that the party raykom has approached the quest for additional reserves in a businesslike and very creative fashion and has well thought out the organizational questions. A special commission under the leadership of the raykom first secretary has been set up to formulate and implement a food program; subcommissions and working groups have been formed and methodological instructions on drawing up comprehensive programs for sovkhozes, state farms and processing industry enterprises have been formulated. And solely on the basis of these programs and of working people's proposals, the rayon commission formulated the draft Food Program that was approved in December 1981 by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee commission on the comprehensive implementation of tasks in agricultural production and the republic's Food Program.

I have to tell the plenum participants that as of today we have examined 24 food programs, including 3 autonomous republic and oblast programs, 9 rayon and city programs, 6 kolkhoz, sovkhoz and other agricultural enterprise programs, and also 6 programs of ministries, departments and other enterprises and organizations.

Those who take part in the republic commission sessions will probably agree that the discussion is always principled and that the comrades approach all the questions with great responsibility. This makes it possible to reveal new reserves for increasing production of agricultural products, which certainly greatly enriches the programs that are submitted.

As a positive example I want to note, in addition to the Gardabanskiy Rayon program, the food programs of Samtredskiy, Khashurskiy, Bolnisskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy and several other rayons.

At the seventh plenum we noted the interesting work done in this direction by the Ministry of the Forestry Industry. I recently visited one of its farms -- the Krtsanisskiy forest park. Today, its director, Comrade A.K. Panchulidze, has addressed our plenum and cited intriguing figures. I should merely like to add that this is a really interesting park and a really good example of how the interests of the Food Program can be combined with the interests of environmental conservation or, as we say, with ecological problems.

The Food Program devised by the comrades from the Goskomselkhozteknika also merits serious attention.

A large amount of fruitful work is being performed by the collective of the Rustavi metallurgical plant, which has set about restoring the deserted mountain village of Tserakvi, Marneulskiy Rayon, assimilating unused lands there and creating a subsidiary farm.

In brief, there are many useful initiatives and interesting ventures in the republic and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is prepared to support any efforts in this direction. It is gratifying that in the republic's summary Food Program compiled by the Gosplan on the basis of the rayon and city programs the growth rates for the output of arable and livestock products are considerably more rapid than in the previously compiled program. That means that THE FOOD PROGRAM, AS OUR SEVENTH PLENUM REQUIRED, IS INCREASINGLY BECOMING A MATTER FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.

At the same time there are still many reserves here which we must use far more actively.

I must tell you once again, comrades, that the republic is continuing to experience great difficulties in supplying several foodstuffs. They are connected with a number of reasons, many of which have been pinpointed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, including at the May plenum. This has been described in detail in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau report.

In the past we have been able to face livestock raising problems promptly, otherwise the situation now would be far more complex. I am sure that the present plenum, as the discussion of the bureau report has confirmed, will be a turning point for our grain farming and fodder production. Everyone now understands that WITHOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF GRAIN FARMING AND LIVESTOCK RAISING IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MANAGE AGRICULTURE AS A WHOLE NORMALLY. And not only agriculture -- our entire national economy.

It has somehow come about that we seem to have divided all the republic's agricultural sectors into determining ones and nondetermining ones. And sectors like livestock raising, for instance, have for some reason been categorized as nondetermining. I admit I am also guilty and I must say frankly now that this stance is fundamentally wrong.

We cannot base our work on this principle. Since serious difficulties have arisen in our republic in supplying livestock products, we must resolve the problems of this very important sector persistently and consistently and constantly keep them in the field of vision of our party organization. There is no other way out. And on what grounds can we fail to categorize as determining sectors our grain farming, our fodder production and the republic's livestock raising, which are of vitally great significance to us?

This is a false concept and is a fundamentally incorrect stance. Perhaps these sectors' share of the all-union production is insignificiant by comparison with citrus fruit farming, tea growing, fruit growing and viticulture, vegetable growing and so forth. Yet all-union specialization envisages that THE GEORGIAN SSR SATISFY INDEPENDENTLY A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF ITS REQUIREMENTS FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS and there is no denying that work in this direction is also part of our contribution in the all-union division of labor.

To look at these problems in any other way is categorically incorrect, yet we have looked at them otherwise, and for many years. We adhered to this concept for literally decades. Now the time has come to abandon it definitively and irrevocably. The report has already pointed out, and I consider it my duty to repeat that WE MUST INCREASE THE OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BY AS MUCH AS IS NECESSARY TO EFFECT A RADICAL IMPROVEMENT IN MEETING THE POPULATION'S DEMAND FOR THESE PRODUCTS AND PRIMARILY FOR MEAT. The plenum presidium has received many letters on this problem. Many comrades touched on it in their speeches, and in particular Comrade G. Ye. Chigogidze, second secretary of the Adzhar ASSR party obkom, spoke quite sharply. The optimum ways of resolving it must be sought.

The maximum satisfaction of the population's demand for basic foodstuffs on the basis of our own production -- that is the fundamental task, the fundamental avenue of our activity. And our poultry raisers' experience shows convincingly that this task is perfectly feasible, that this aim is attainable.

I have in mind egg production, which can be included among the problems of the Food Program which are being successfully resolved. In this regard we have virtually abandoned subsidies from the union stocks. That is a tremendous achievement, a major success for the collectives of the poultry factories and all our rural workers and party, soviet and economic organs.

It is time that a similar tasks was set for the workers of other sectors, primarily the potato growers. We welcome the proposal from Comrade G.S. Shugarov, first secretary of the Akhalkalakskiy Raykom, here at the plenum. This rayon, like Bogdanovskiy and Tsalkskiy Rayon, has every grounds for setting the task of doubling potato production in the very near future. In the next few years it is necessary to reach the point where the potato requirements of the republic's population are met entirely by our own produciton. Naturally I have in mind potatoes for food purposes. As for seed potatoes, that is another question and needs to be discussed separately.

The problem of haricot beans is posed in the same key. In the report on the first question we have already noted that in the course of the next few years haricot bean production in Georgia must be increased in 15,000-20,000 tons. That will be a major contribution to the implementation of the republic's Food Program.

Incidentally, the desire to supply ourselves fully with basic foodstuffs can be clearly seen in the example of the food programs of the majority of rayons. We must consistently and purposefully develop the same approach throughout the republic. It is to this end that we resolved to examine questions connected with compiling and implementing a rayon food program at republican communist party central committee plenum level.

Analysis shows that even after we have fulfilled the very intense tasks for increasing the output of livestock products, at the end of the 5-year plan we will at best have preserved the level of per capita meat and milk consumption already achieved in the republic and this level, as you well know, is very low. All this cannot fail to cause serious concern. THAT IS WHY WE PERSISTENTLY DEMAND THE UTILIZATION OF EVEN THE MOST MINIMAL POTENTIAL TO INCREASE THE OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS. The food programs of all rayons, cities, ministries and departments and enterprises and organizations and the family [semeynyye] food programs, which we have also mentioned before, must be directed toward this goal.

In this situation it is absolutely intolerable that we still have rayons which, unfortunately, take poor account and make poor use of their potential in this regard and even, moreover, allow a retreat from positions which have already been won. For instance, in the Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon Food Program it was planned to reduce milk production by the end of the 5-year plan by 1,400 tons by comparison with 1980. Understandably, we returned this and similar programs for reworking.

And, of course, it is utterly intolerable when even after correction the volumes of meat production, for instance, are reduced in Ambrolaurskiy, Kaspskiy, Tsagerskiy, Karelskiy and several other rayons, Tianetskiy and Tsagerskiy Rayons are planning milk production at a level lower than that now achieved. Some rayons are seeking to reduce the livestock population without compensating for this by increasing productivity, and so forth.

It must unfortunately be admitted that the economic, social and political significance of the steps we are taking has not yet been recognized by everyone everywhere and that there are still comrades who approach the Food Program only from consumerist positions. I think that here at the plenum we must denounce this attitude, which I would term an irresponsible attitude, toward a very important state matter.

At the beginning of my speech I had already mentioned briefly the contribution made to the Food Program by several nonagricultural ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations. I shall now try to back this proposition with specific figures.

According to current data, there are 561 subsidiary farms in the republic occupying 27,000 hectares of agricultural land, of which about 15,000 are arable land. Last year they produced about 3,300 tons of meat, over 3,100 tons of milk and other products.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has frequently voiced its opinions about the principles on which the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations should be based. However, all these questions are still being resolved only slowly. Many enterprise leaders wait until they are allocated irrigated land or are presented with functioning sovkhozes, or ask us for everything -- for livestock, good land and concentrated feed.

We remind you yet again, comrades, that intensive agricultural lands will not be assigned for the organization of subsidiary farms. Even in the grim years of the Great Patriotic War a special resolution of the Council of People's Commissars temporarily authorized enterprises, institutions, organizations and military units to slow only unused land belonging to kolkhozes and only with the latter's consent.

The Central Committee again recommends that the leaders of enterprises and organizations planning to create subsidiary farms follow the example of the Rustavi metallurgical plant and several other collectives and aim to restore deserted mountain villages. We have over 1,000 deserted villages in our mountains. We can also consider the question of transferring to subsidiary farms some of the undeveloped lands and areas allocated for the development of collective horticulture.

Incidentally, many comrades express the opinion that it is essential to have an organ which will engage specially in the organization and development of subsidiary farms, coordinate this work and exercise methodical leadership. This sphere must also be administered, and we ask the republican Coordination Council for the Management of the Sectors of the Agro-industrial Complex and its chairman, Comrade O. G. Vardzelashvili, to make suggestions on this question.

We must seek by every means to make rational use of deserted land. Frequently even close to population centers or, for instance, along disused railroad tracks you encounter parcels which are not in use only because they are small, have become overgrown or waterlogged. It is enough to carry out small-scale reclamation measures as Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon is doing, for instance, and there you are -- additional hundreds of hectares of intensive agricultural land have been put into circulation.

I remember we began this campaign back in 1978 and classified the unused land. At that time over 84,000 hectares of such land were revealed. We compiled a program and even received reports on the assimilation of 65,000 hectares. However, there is still too much unused land in the republic, and this is one of our real reserves.

And so, comrades, the Gardabanskiy Rayon program gives abundant food for thought, as they say; particularly now that the USSR Gosplan has elaborated and issued to the republic control figures for purchases and deliveries of agricultural products to the all-union stocks and defined the scales for the allocation of agricultural equipment, mineral fertilizers and other material and technical facilities for the period through 1990. These figures have already been issued to the rayons and cities, so our party and economic aktive locally has the opportunity to complete its own food programs rapidly in the light of the control figures, and to deliver them to the Gosplan and the republic's other directive organs. The experience of our Gardabanskiy Rayon comrades should serve to a certain extent as a model for many rayons.

Naturally all this work, in the light of our plenum's requirements, should now be headed by the Republican Interdepartmental Coordination Council for the Management of the Agro-industrial Complex together with the republic's Gosplan and other interested ministries and departments. WE MUST ENDORSE THE DEFINITIVE VERSION OF THE GEORGIAN SSR FOOD PROGRAM FOR 1985 THROUGH 1990 AT THE SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TOGETHER WITH THE STATE PLAN FOR THE REPUBLIC'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR 1983.

II

An attentive study of the experience of the Gardabanskiy Rayon comrades shows that THE INTENSIVE FOOD PROGRAM THEY HAVE COMPILED IS BASED ON THREE FUNDAMENTAL FACTORS -- THE ACTIVE USE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS, THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE AGROINDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, AND THE INTRODUCTION OF PROGRESSIVE METHODS OF MANAGEMENT.

Actually, these are precisely the basic demands which are now being made of our entire national economy as a whole and of all its spheres and which stem organically from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions at the 20th party congress on the need "to complete the transition to a predominantly intensive path of development."

THE GARBADANSKIY RAYON FOOD PROGRAM IS AT THE SAME TIME A PROGRAM FOR THE UNIVERSAL AND EXTENSIVE INTRODUCTION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND LEADING EXPERIENCE.

We assess highly the efforts of the rayon and the relevant agricultural scientific research organizations and our academic institutes in sharply increasing the yield of all agricultural crops and livestock productivity, introducing the most advanced techniques for processing agricultural products, reducing losses of these products during growing, procurement and transportation, and much more.

The actual system of organizing this matter and the creation of a special coordination council for implementing the comprehensive program within which 14 sections have been formed deserve to be approved and generalized. It is also a good thing that in accordance with this program specific plans have been elaborated for all farms and enterprises.

As has already been noted, the rayon has introduced up to 180 very valuable scientific developments and recommendations, models of new machinery and equipment and machinery and equipment adapted to local conditions and methods and measures helping to improve the standard of arable farming and livestock raising, and much more. And we must now do everything to ensure that these developments and this experience do not remain the domain of the Garbadanskiy Rayon comrades alone.

Industrial methods of growing corn for grain using liquid nitrogenous fertilizers, the growing of the "koldzhey" and "lebedinskiy" varieties of tomatoes, the cultivation of seed stock for vegetables in an electromagnetic field, the shop-flow line method of milk production at the Sartichala complex and much more can and must be introduced at many farms and rayons in the republic.

Of special interest, in our view, are progressive methods of combating erosion which are being successfully introduced in the rayon with the active assistance of institutes of arable farming and soil science. It is well known what enormous harm is caused to Georgia's agriculture by water and wind soil erosion, which has damaged over 310,000 hectares of plowland in our republic -- that is, 46 percent of the total area of plowland. It has been established that grain crop yield on these lands is reduced by 25-50 percent.

In the report on the first question we have already emphasized the importance which attaches to the extensive introduction of antierosion and other measures for a sharp improvement in the standard of arable farming.

We also noted the need to use the moldboardless system of soil cultivation. In particular a good effect is produced by the subsurface system of soil cultivation, without furrow slice inversion [oborot plasta]. For this a whole selection of special equipment is needed and we saw it all in Gardabanskiy Rayon. Thus, at the Dzhandarskiy Sovkhoz on a field cultivated by subsurface cultivators the winter wheat grain yield averaged almost 30 quintals, while on an ordinary field it was slightly over 4 quintals.

The republic's agriculture can produce up to 100,000 tons of additional grain merely by introducing antierosion measures. Considering the enormous importance we now attach to boosting grain growing, our republican organs and primarily the Ministry of Agriculture and the Goskomselkhoztekhnika must RAPIDLY ELABORATE MEASURES FOR THE EXTENSIVE INTRODUCTION OF THE GARDABANSKIY RAYON WORKERS' EXPERIENCE, ARM THE RELEVANT FARMS IN THE REPUBLIC WITH PROGRESSIVE AGROTECHNICS AND SUPPLY THEM WITH SPECIAL TECHNICAL FACILITIES.

The Kazakh SSR has accumulated rich experience in implementing antierosion measures. I have familiarized myself with it -- it is an integral system operating throughout the republic. I remember several years ago the situation there was grave. Thanks to the introduction of scientific methods and the implementation of serious measures both at the level of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and at all other levels right down to individual teams and links, they have succeeded not only in halting these processes, but also in achieving a sharp increase in soil fertility.

I think there is some point in our forming a substantial delegation and sending it to study the experience of the Kazakh comrades.

We must be mindful of L.I. Brezhnev's instruction at the May plenum that everything we could have been satisfied with yesterday is obviously inadequate tomorrow or even today. It is from this premise that science should proceed, Leonid Ilich stressed.

The raykom is still faced with many problems and it is our scientists' duty to render every support and assistance in their solution, all the more so since the lofty heights set in the Food Program need a lofty scientific and technical backup, and it is necessary above all to achieve stability in the end results in all agricultural production sectors.

Thus, for instance, the comrades spoke of their intention to obtain the planned harvests on irrigated lands. Of course, this is a correct and timely way of posing the question. But we believe that the task must be set more broadly. By using progressive scientific recommendations and utilizing scientific methods we must obtain high guaranteed harvests on unirrigated lands as well.

There is also plenty of work for our economic scientists and specialists in labor organization. After all, the process of relations between scientists and practical workers must be constantly improved and enriched and must acquire an increasingly businesslike, planned basis. So far, despite substantial successes and achievements in introducing developments, this process still obviously lacks a planned, purposeful, specific nature. Much is still being done on the basis of sheer enthusiasm, sometimes as a result of strong-willed efforts by the party organs.

Thus our comrades visiting the rayon farms where innovations had been introduced discovered that not a single measure related to scientific and technical progress had been reflected in the industrial and finance plan, although there is a relevant column in the plan. Yet in that case it is impossible to determine correctly the material base necessary for effecting the introduction or to judge the final economic effectiveness of developments. In addition there is essentially no one on the farms who is answerable for the actual process of introduction in this case or who bears personal responsibility.

Obviously there is a need to remind comrades once again that MEASURES FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS HAVE FOR 2 YEARS NOW BEEN REGARDED AS COMPULSORY NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN INDICATORS. And this is not surprising since the gain from them is sometimes many times greater than the large-scale capital expenditure.

Gardabanskiy Rayon understands this well. Thus, the economic effect from the use of certain types of output from the experimental plant of therapeutic chemical and biological preparations developed at the Georgian Zootechnical and Veterinary Training and Research Institute now totals over R11 million.

We must rapidly construct at a shock tempo the plant mentioned here by Comrade G.D. Agladze, rector of the Zootechnical and Veterinary Institute.

Imagine the enormous potential which would be opened up if purposeful use were made of the partnership method which we discussed in detail at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's sixth plenum. I want to stress once again that in agricultural science and agricultural production new, interesting forms of partnership are as essential as air to us. The benefit to be derived is not simply reciprocal -- after all, the state as a whole stands to gain. This was convincingly seen in the speech by Comrade N.O. Nadaraya, first secretary of the Khobskiy Party Raykom.

We are pleased that the collective of the arable farming institute and the rural workers of Khobskiy Rayon, who have concluded a contract on constructive collaboration, greeted the decisions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's sixth and seventh plenums as a direct guideline to action. We welcome this approach and insist that the comrades be guided by it everywhere.

We have now created solid components for the management of agricultural science. A relevant section exists in the Republican Coordination Council for Science and Scientific and Technical Progress and, on the basis of the Transcaucasus branch of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [Vaskhnil], a republican coordination center is to be formed for the administration of scientific developments in the fields of agriculture and of their introduction. There are also plans to create relevant services in the Republican Council for the Management of Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex. In brief, we have formed solid organs for the administration of agrarian science and we pin substantial hopes on them.

THE MAIN TASK IS TO UNITE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE EVEN MORE CLOSELY WITH ADVANCED EXPERIENCE AND TO EXERT EFFECTIVE INFLUENCE ON THIS VERY IMPORTANT PROCESS AND MANAGE IT IN A PLANNED MANNER.

This is our general requirement for everyone and the Gardabanskiy Rayon comrades must also consider it in elaborating the program of scientific and technical progress for the next 3 years.

The Gardabanskiy Party Raykom report and the speech delivered at our plenum by the raykom first secretary, Comrade O.M. Bokeriya, PAID SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE RAYON'S AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX.

At the seventh plenum we noted that authoritative and competent organs for the management of the agroindustrial complex sectors which are mostly manned with experienced cadres and are capable of independently leading these sectors and solving many urgent problems at local level had been created at the rayon level. Gardabanskiy Rayon was also included, of course.

In placing on the agenda of another Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum the question of the rayon's Food Program we intended to examine, using the example of this rayon, HOW THE RAYON ASSOCIATION IS EMERGING, HOW THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTNER-ORGANIZATIONS FORMING IT ARE SHAPING UP, whether it is possible to gear their efforts to the attainment of high end results, and how the association's relations with the party raykom, the rayispolkom, republican ministries and departments and other leading organs are being built up.

The comrades have answered many of the questions that were raised. We saw much for ourselves when we visited the rayon and talked with people. As we expected, the rayon agroindustrial association is basically being formed correctly. By competently and promptly resolving many current questions, it has now won the trust of farm leaders -- they are present here and can confirm this. The leaders of republican organs also reckon with the association. All this is naturally affecting the results. RECENTLY THE RAYON HAS ACHIEVED GOOD RESULTS IN INCREASING PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS INCLUDED.

Our other meetings with rural working people and with leaders of the agroindustrial complex at local level also come to mind. There have been very many of them lately and they have left very many impressions, thoughts and judgments. I am referring to our conversations with the comrades in Akhalkalakskiy, Bogdanovskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Adigenskiy, Aspindzskiy, Borzhomskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayons, in the zone of the city of Gagra and others. These were very thorough and businesslike visits. The other members of the Central Committee Bureau have also had similar meetings.

Acquaintance with the activity of the rayon associations has shown that the comrades are everywhere engaged in a creative quest, determining new approaches and new ways to fulfill the Food Program. The initiative of the Akhalkalakskiy and Bogdanovskiy Rayon arable farmers deserves attention, for instance. They have achieved a great deal by tackling the solution of the problems of making rational use of land, cultivating the land, creating their own fodder base and obtaining stable fodder harvests. The comrades from Akhaltsikhe have found interesting ways of using agroindustrial associations' centralized funds and have begun to use these funds to develop interkolkhoz reproduction farms -- a very correct decision. The measures to assimilate mountain hayfields in Aspindza, to restore deserted villages in Adigeni and to bring mountain virgin land into circulation in Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon must certainly be supported. The activity of the agroindustrial association of the Gagra city zone, where much is being done to improve the profitability of agriculture and other sectors, creates a good impression. In Borzhomskiy Rayon the comrades are consistently and purposefully seeking to fully supply both public farms and personal plots with locally produced fodder. This is very useful and interesting experience, in our view. In particular, the specialized fodder production farms created there deserve serious attention.

We visited one of them -- the Bakurianskiy Sovkhoz. Despite the fact that it was created comparatively recently, only 18 months ago, there is already much that is instructive there.

Before the plenum personnel of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee apparatus also familiarized themselves with the work of the Sagaredzhoyskiy, Tskhakayevskiy and other rayon agroindustrial associations. It has to be said that these too create a good impression. In Sagaredzho the comrades have raised a number of urgent problems of mechanization, land reclamation and material interest in agriculture. In Tskhakaya they have done a good job of organizing the coordination of the activity of the organizations forming the agroindustrial complex, as a result of which there have been practically no problems with the reception and processing of tea leaves.

Here is one typical detail in this connection. This year for the first time the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee did not send down to the rayons plans for assigning workers to the tea factories. This problem, like many others, was resolved at local level by the rayon associations -- that is, the comrades resolved it autonomously under the conditions of their rayons, taking into account working people's material interest.

Useful experience of cooperation with Goskomselkhoztekhnika organizations, which have taken on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for full production servicing, has been accumulated in a number of rayons.

There is certainly much that is new and progressive, comrades. We are aware of this and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee makes a high assessment of these successes. At the same time it must be frankly admitted -- and this is why we have assembled here for the plenum today -- that we also have plenty of problems and that AS INTEGRATION FURTHER DEEPENS NEW QUESTIONS ARE CONSTANTLY ARISING AND LIFE AND ECONOMIC PRACTICE ARE PUTTING FORWARD FURTHER TASKS. The speakers in the debates have correctly mentioned this. We in the Central Committee and the comrades in the Council of Ministers, the Interdepartmental Coordination Council and other organs are looking carefully at the activity of agro-industrial associations. The Ministry of Agriculture is watching these processes, and sufficient material is now accumulating to make it possible to draw definite conclusions.

I will tell you frankly that the improvements in agriculture in many rayons are explained not only by the introduction of the new system, but also by the fact that we have sent experienced, skilled cadres and people there to lead the associations, many of whom have rich experience of party, soviet and economic work, including at the republican level.

Even in Gardabani, for instance, the association boldly resolves many questions of planning and material and technical supply, but a considerable proportion of the problems still remain beyond its efforts. And -- this is the main point -- there is as yet no precise system making it possible, as the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum demanded, to make the results of agricultural production -- the output produced -- the basis for assessing the work of the organizations associated with agriculture.

The preparations for the plenum showed that our republican organs, including the Republican Interdepartmental Council for the Management of the Agroindustrial Complex, the Council of Ministers and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, still do not have a full enough grasp of the situation of local level in this regard and still do not sufficiently control the extremely complex processes now taking place at the rayon level.

The impression that emerges is that we have all rather slackened the attention paid to these problems, regarding the task as accomplished. Yet the formation of agroindustrial associations is a very protracted and often painful process, soviet and economic personnel.

We saw for ourselves once again that that is precisely the situation when we met with the members of the Gardabanskiy Raykom Bureau and the members of the Agroindustrial Association Council before the plenum. Comrade D.I. Patiashvili and I had a very frank discussion with the rayon aktiv. We listened to everyone who wanted to speak out. We saw for ourselves that the aktiv in the rayon is quite strong and capable of confidently heading the solution of the tasks of the Food Program.

All the participants in the meeting had an excellent grasp of the situation when it came to crop yields, livestock raising productivity, questions of prime cost and profitability and so forth. Nevertheless, as soon as the relations between farms and the sectors serving them and between the association and the ministries were touched on, it was as though they were all no longer the same people. This shows that the partner-organizations still have not completely determined their true place in the rayon association's activity.

Particularly worrying is the uncertain attitude of the leaders of the rayon Selkhoztekhnika and land reclamation services -- a very serious question. Practically nothing in the work of these organs has changed since the creation of the association. You get the impression that the comrades have simply understood nothing, think in the old obsolete terms and are essentially not interested in the end results. This has been confirmed by the agroindustrial association chairman of Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon, Comrade I.A. Pirosmanashvili.

I do not rule out the possibility that Comrade D.Ye. Sarishvvili and G.B. Gadeliya [chairman of the Georgian Goskomselkhoztekhnika and minister of land reclamation and water resources, respectively] need to look carefully once again at the materials of the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum, the other normative acts and the tasks of the rayon agroindustrial associations, to travel round the republic and to investigate again the activity of their grassroots services. As yet we see the end results of machine operators' and land reclamation workers' activity only on paper. It is the time another resolute step forward was taken.

At the seventh plenum we instructed the agroindustrial compelx council to conduct experiments on the centralization of some management functions in the rayon associations. Unfortunately, these experiments have still not been begun, although practice urgently requires that the quest be continued. The party Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev have always supported us in all useful undertakings, so that good traditions have formed in the matter of improving the agroindustrial complex's functioning.

I believe that we must continue to develop this good tradition and keep abreast of the most advanced experience of economic management.

In this connection we must obviously APPROVE THE PROPOSAL TO EXPERIMENT ON THE FURTHER INTEGRATION OF THE SELKHOZTEKHNIKA AND RECLAMATION SERVICES WITH THE RAYON ASSOCIATION. The Goriyskiy Rayon has been named as the base for this experiment and today comrade O.M. Bokeriya has suggested that more or less the same experiment be conducted in Gardabani. That is why we consider it essential to instruct the republican interdepartmental Coordination Council for the Management of the Agroindustrial Complex to submit its views to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee before the end of the year.

A few words should be said about rural construction. We can only welcome the Gardabanskiy Rayon agroindustrial association creating its own construction combine. We have always encouraged the quest for various forms of organizing the production of construction materials on the basis of local raw material sources, for this makes it possible to expand substantially the production of brick, tiles, carpentry items, facing tiles made of natural stone and so forth.

At the same time the state construction organizations located in the rayon must investigate better the needs and interests of the agroindustrial complex. At the seventh plenum we said a very great deal and in very great detail about the possible forms of this kind of business partnership, but so far there is unfortunately nothing to add to this. The example of Gardabanskiy Rayon attests that our wishes still remain just wishes.

True, the republic's minsiter of rural construction, Comrade I.A. Kharatishvili, recently entered the republican interdepartmental Council for the Management of the Agroindustrial Complex with a long memorandum about the relationships and partnership between his organizations and the organs for the administration of the agroindustrial complex at local level. I was told that many other leaders are expressing a similar desire. Of course, this is the only correct position and we are happy that since the seventh plenum many ministries and departments have to a certain extent revised their attitude toward the new organs. You recall that at that time we issued a grave warning to the ministry and department leaders for still not having restructured their work in accordance with the new requirements and for having little contact with the rayon associations.

Nonetheless the restructuring is being performed only very slowly. And today Comrade O.M. Bokeriya has addressed some rebukes to a number of ministries and departments. And we know that he has still not said everything, we know that some of our esteemed leaders believe that, for instance, it is beneath their dignity to coordinate questions of planning and financing with the rayon association and that they lead the organizations under their jurisdiction on the basis of direct ties, bypassing the association management apparatus.

Indeed the associations themselves also frequently fail to display a proper adherence to principle. Much in their style and methods of work has been preserved from previous organs -- the rayon agricultural administrations. Let us speak frankly about this. I have in mind qualities like inertia, sluggishness in resolving acute questions and a stance of noninterference.

Many workers in rayon associations have still not realized THAT THEY ARE A FUNDAMENTALLY NEW FORM OF ORGANIZING LABOR IN AGRICULTURE AND RELATED SECTORS AND THAT THEY ARE A NEW STEP IN DEVELOPING THE SOCIALIST COUNTRYSIDE'S PRODUCTION FORCES. There are association leaders who restrict their functions merely to monitoring which of the organizations has submitted what sum to the centralized fund. The main thing -- who has created how much output -- does not seem to concern them.

We have not introduced this system for form's sake, we see it as a truly enormous force making it possible to interest all partners in the agroindustrial complex. Yet associations are sometimes powerless to resolve the most elementary questions.

Thus, we widely publicized the creation, in the Gardabanskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association, of a special section to introduce the achievements of science and technology. And what do you think! In the course of almost a year now they have been unable to select a person to fill the post of section chief! And no one was in a position to make the necessary decision -- neither the association itself nor the raykom nor the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry nor the Ministry of Finance nor even the Council for the Management of the Agroindustrial Complex. Yet there was a time when in Abasha and Poti we created an integral management apparatus and this was a success. That means that matters are being held up because of inertia. Surely it is not impossible, as an exception, as an experiment, to introduce a personal merit salary? Surely an instruction from the Central Committee Secretariat of the Bureau is not needed for this?

Some of our leaders have still not understood what it means to really cope successfully with a new affair and they take the line of least resistance. They must boldly seek solutions when state interests require it. Seek them boldly and find them.

In connection with the question of relationships I want to draw your attention to one substantial shortcoming characteristic of the Food Program of Gardabanskiy and indeed the majority of other rayons: They are in no way backed up by bilateral or multilateral measures in conjunction with the republic's ministries and departments. And this, comrades, is an absolutely fundamental question. After all, it was clear beforehand that without this, much would remain as mere pieces of paper. For instance, the Gardabanskiy Rayon workers envisage a sharp increase in the cow population on public farms, yet it has now suddenly emerged that the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry does not have the relevant capital investments for reconstructing and expanding livestock areas. Or should the ministry not have though beforehand, for instance, about how to insure the sale of the rayon's sharply increased volumes, of agriculture output in Tbilisi and Rustavi and so forth?

All this attests yet again to the fact that WE MUST CONTINUE CONSISTENTLY, ON A FIRM SCIENTIFIC BASIS, TO IMPROVE THE SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT OF THE AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX BOTH AT RAYON LINK LEVEL AND AT THE LEVEL OF THE ENTIRE REPUBLIC. If the Gardabanskiy Rayon Food Program had been elaborated from the very start on the basis of the principles of bilateral and multilateral pledges, then there would be far less to reproach it for today. This is one of the effective forms of combining sectorial and territorial planning and management and I think that we should implement it at the level of the Republican Interdepartmental Coordination Council for the Management of the Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex.

At the meeting with the Gardabanskiy Rayon aktiv the question was also raised of how the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, under whose jurisdiction the rayon association now belongs, has no opportunities at all for directing its work in a skilled manner. In this connection the need emerges to reexamine once more the system of management of our agroindustrial complex and to specify the rights and functions of a number of republican organs, for it is here that misunderstandings frequently occur, that disputes arise and a certain duplication in work can be observed.

Let us begin with the fact that no disputes should arise over the rights of the Republican Coordination Council for the Management of the Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex. The council is the supreme leading organ of the agroindustrial complex in the republic and it has the final say in resolving all questions and problems that arise between individual ministries and departments. It is no accident that it is headed by a deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

The council's functions are clearly defined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex" approved by the Central Committee's May plenum. The council should examine not simply briefings on relationships between the members of the associations, but also the profoundly reasoned proposals for bringing the interests of all organizations together and for ways and means to directing their efforts toward obtaining the best end results.

The direct leadership of the rayon agroindustrial associations should be effected by the Ministry of Agriculture. That is important for insuring a unified policy in the countryside aimed at attaining good end results -- that is, the maximum increase in agricultural production output. That is why it will be correct if we concentrate all agroindustrial associations in the system of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture while specialised farms of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry retain their dual subordinate status.

After all, specialized services, administrations and so forth are needed for managing associations. We cannot create the Ministry of Agriculture in miniature within the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. In addition we are thereby seeking to insure that the Ministry of Agriculture also bears responsibility for supplying our industrial centers with meat, vegetables and other foods. As for the sovkhozes which retain their dual subordinate status, I do not rule out the possibility that we will increase their numbers in the interests of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

In our opinion the poultry factories and large stockraising complexes in the system of the Ministry of Agriculture itself should also be left with their dual subordinate status. Speaking of dual subordination, we imply that the plans of these farms and enterprises necessarily agree with the rayon agroindustrial association. It is here that their quarterly balances and annual reports are subjected to a preliminary examination.

The republic's Council of Ministers must soon make a decision on this question.

As for the ministries belonging to the agroindustrial complex as a whole, they must influence the state of affairs in the sector and direct the work of their subdivisions locally. But at rayon level, they must coordinate all their actions with the associations.

Turning to planning in this connection, we think that the republic's Gosplan should not go out directly to the rayons. Its task is to issue plans for the ministries which, in turn, issue them to the rayons and rayons associations, and they in turn issue them to the farms. Here the nature of the relationships between the ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex should be determined by the fact that they all represent sectors which SERVICE agriculture.

Questions of planning and managing the agroindustrial complex should be resolved absolutely clearly and efficiently and very flexibly, guaranteeing the end national economic effect irrespective of weather or other hindrances. After all, under the conditions of our republic, where the agroindustrial sector of the economy is strongly developed, the tempo of the growth of all the most important economic indicators as a whole and therefore to some extent the destiny of our entire 5-year plan depend largely on the implementation of the Food Program. At the seventh plenum we illustrated this situation persuasively enough, demanding that special attention be paid to all these questions.

We are all informed about the complex situation which took place in viticulture this year. It is already clear that we have probably lost over 250,000 tons of grapes. In this connection I want to report that recently, when summing up the results of the 9 months of economic activity at the bureau session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, we addressed many rebukes and serious criticism to the Republican Council of the Agroindustrial Complex, and in particular to Comrade O.G. Vardzelashvili.

I want to stress particularly that we all rate him highly as a worker and leader and value him for his industry, persistence, honesty and principledness in the best sense of the words. Nonetheless he is also to blame for the fact that the comrades in charge of problems of the agroindustrial complex have still not learned to forecast properly particular phenomena and processes or to regulate in the best way the activity of the sectors of the agroindustrial complex. Frequently everything is reduced to supply information about the reasons for the prevailing situation, and we are informed as a rule when it is already extremely difficult or totally impossible to put something right.

I must note that there is a disease among some economic leaders -- seeking out vindicating reasons and citing objective difficulties. We do not understand this inertia. It is intolerable to us. We must gradually overcome this style of leadership and abandon obsolete forms and methods of management activity or improve them. Life and practice show convincingly that when we undertake something seriously and pave ways to its implementation persistently and insistently, then solutions as a rule are found. The lofty professional qualities of the present-day leader and party worker are also manifested in the fact that he must strive to find correct solutions and the optimum way out of any situation and any difficulties.

Returning to questions of managing the agroindustrial complex, I want to add that IT IS TIME WE STOPPED LOOKING AT ITS PROBLEMS THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE AGRARIAN SECTOR ALONE. WE MUST LEARN TO BE ANSWERABLE FOR THE ENTIRE AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AS A WHOLE. The agroindustrial complex, since it is now planned and managed as a single entity, must eliminate possible lags in particular sectors independently, through its own reserves. It is important to master this science as rapidly as possible for any surprises and natural disasters may lie in wait for us in the future. WE MUST SKILLFULLY INSURE THE STEADY OPERATION OF THE AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND SEEK THE UNCONDITIONAL FULFILLMENT OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN.

The demand that the plan be fulfilled does not, however, in any way mean that all the possible means for doing so are good ones. It must, unfortunately, be stated that in certain rayons certain elements of dishonesty have been manifested and some people would like to take advantage of our difficulties involving grapes for their own interests. People have here and there begun spreading rumors to the effect that the republic's leadership feels that the plan must be fulfilled by any methods although this is, of course, not the case.

Something very unpleasant occurred in Signakhskiy Rayon. At the Anaga winery 15 tanks of sugar syrup, 200 tons of adulterated wine [vinomaterial] and a further 250 tons of some kind of ersatz liquid were discovered. Can the plan really be fulfilled by using "reserves" -- if I may call them such -- of this kind? After all, comrades, this is straightforward fraud, the downright deception of the state.

We have always said, and we want to repeat today, that this practice is against the interests of the state and of the people. We have never reconciled ourselves, nor shall we reconcile ourselves, to such an attitude toward matters and to this kind of plan fulfillment. We do not need write-ups and sharp practice! Away with these alchemists who shame not only their own profession, but also their republic and all our people!

We need plans fulfilled in physical terms, not just on paper. So let us frankly ask ourselves the question: What has, nevertheless, happened? Last year our viticulturists sold almost 800,00 tons of grapes to the state. After this did we really begin to work so much worse, did the vines begin growing much more sparsely, or did our other shortcomings suddenly increase? Of course not. It must be said bluntly. We must report outright that unprecedented hail damage befell us. A tragedy in the full sense of the word occurred such as only happens once in a lifetime. And although we certainly do have plenty of shortcomings too, the present failure by the viticulturists is attributable exclusively to the grave weather conditions. And this must be stated for all to hear. We must speak out about it honestly and report on it honestly. We have always met with understanding and I am confident that we shall be understood this time, too.

But we must seek a way out of the situation though the better organization of matters, through the introduction of highly effective innovations as our Gardabanskiy Rayon comrades are doing in the majority of instances.

But the question arises here of the enterprising nature and self-reliance of our economic leaders.

The decisions of the May plenum orient us directly toward the development of the economic independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, while at the CPSU Central Committee's November (1981) plenum L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "The kolkhozes and sovkhozes must have the final say as to what land should be used for and as to when any particular operation should be comenced."

Questions of this kind were raised by certain comrades. And I want to say that we, of course, have no objection to the rayons and farms being given greater independence, to less tutelage being exercised over them, and we will merely determine the end results. And it is evidently high time to take such a step in those places where we have experienced, creative people working as leaders who have never let us down, once we have first thought through comprehensively in what form this step is to be taken.

But in those places where the cadres are still not sufficiently mature for this, where it is the custom to coordinate all questions and await a decision from the center, this will become possible at the next stage after the appropriate preparatory work has been done and after our cadres have received the relevant training.

Independence [samostoyatelnost] is a fine trait for an economic worker. And it is a good word to which means "standing on one's own two feet" but for this it is indeed essential to stand firmly on our mother earth, to strive for an independent stance by enhancing the standard of economic management and one's own professional qualifications.

But examples have appeared here which put us on our guard somewhat. Thus it has been observed, for instance, that in certain rayons -- and I am addressing my reproaches directly to the party raykom first secretaries -- the centralized funds of the agroindustrial associations have begun to be used not for their express purposes, and installations which are tota-yllr unrelated to the production of foodstuffs have begun to be built or reconstructed.

You will understand, comrades, that we are not against the everyday life of people being improved or against work being done to provide greenery or other amenities and so forth. We do everything for people and for their sake. But after all it is first necessary, as has already been stated, to stand firmly and independently on one's own feet. At the first stage it is essential to channel every kopek that comes from centralized funds into production needs, ensure a high degree of production profitability, obtain profits, stimulate people's labor and only them give thought to all the rest.

It should be remembered above all that the economy must be run on a scientific basis and this means it must be run highly efficiently and profiably. The fact that the Gardabanskiy Party Raykom and the rayon's economic organs are paying tremendous attention to the problems of forming prime cost and profit and are making active use of other financial levers merits all-around approval. The task has been set of achieving a situation whereby all sectors and all farms in the rayon will become profitable. On this score in the final year of the 5-year plan it is the intention to obtain profits of up to R11 million. This is a worthy goal, a very honorable task.

With the creation of agroindustrial associations and of the centralized funds available at their disposal, work in this direction must acquire a systemic nature everywhere.

Finally, we must put an end once and for all to parasitical sentiments in our national economy and especially in the agricultural sector. Such an approach is prevalent here in places, unfortunately, and it is absolutely wrong, totally incorrect. One must not, comrades, live at the expense of the state. When developing independence one must more boldly encourage COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLES AND THE COMMERCIAL APPROACH in the activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other organizations. COMMERCIAL WORK on every farm must be better conducted.

In agriculture in the agroindustrial complex as a whole the conditions have now been created for all sectors to develop rapidly and dynamically. These opportunities must be utilized thoroughly, to the full and in such a way as to produce the maximum return.

I think the time has come when our esteemed leaders must answer with their party cards, their party conscience and their own heads, to the Central Committee and our people for the state of affairs in each sector of the agroindustrial complex and for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan in terms of all indicators and according to literally all parameters!

Running the economy profitably means -- as the 26th congress demanded -- shifting the center of gravity to return on capital investment. As is known, since the CPSU Central Committee's March (1965) plenum tremendous attention has been devoted to retooling agricultural production. Over the last 10 years alone, fixed production capital in the country's agriculture has increased 160 percent and by 70 percent in our republic. Capital output ratio has, unfortunately, fallen simultaneously. Our republic now ranks twelfth in the country in terms of this indicator.

A number of economists attribute this situation to objective causes and in particular to the structure of fixed production capital in the republic where there is a large proportion of young perennial plantations, and these do not play a direct part in the creation of output. This factor, is undoubtedly, present.

However, I should like today to focus your attention on other factors. For instance, many shortcomings and omissions are allowed to occur here when planning and building livestock complexes and, as a result of this, they operate at under full capacity for years. In Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon, for example, we built a Voronovo-type comlex to accommodate 10,000 calves, but the rayon can supply a maximum of 4,000. This complex which has been running at only half capacity for 3 years needs capital repair already.

Something similar happened in Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon. And there are similar instances in Gardabani -- I have in mind the Krtsanissriy hog-fattening complex which on the whole is a good economic unit but which was enlarged without account being taken of the fact that the breeding unit [reproduktor] is still unfinished and construction work will hardly be complete even in 1983. This being so, what questions can there be of any return on investment?

This is why the Central Committee believes that all farms, rayons, ministries and departments in any way connected with our chief asset -- the land -- should pay special attention to the efficient utilization of fixed capital.

And the task is not only to overcome obvious mismanagement. More attention should also be paid to the improvement of the forms and methods of labor organization and remuneration.

In Gardabanskiy Rayon, as you know, good experience of creating financially autonomous nonregulated teams in vegetable growing has been accumulated. Comprehensive nonregulated teams have also proved their worth in Abashskiy, Lanchkhutskiy and Takhakayevskiy Rayons -- Comrade E.A. Beridze, first secretary of the Dmanisskiy party Raykom has given an interesting account of this today -- as have grain harvesting and transportation teams in Signakhskiy and Tetritskaroyskiy Rayons.

The creation of such teams, strictly speaking, means THE INTRODUCTION INTO AGRICULTURE OF THE LABOR ORGANIZATION METHODS THAT ARE INHERENT IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, and this means a consistent change in the way our peasant thinks. This is comfirmed once again by L.I. Brezhnev's thesis, advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress, that the revolutionary ideology and morality, the collective psychology, interests and ideals of the working class are now becoming the property of all sectors of Soviet society.

In this connection I will recall that at the seventh plenum we gave an account of the experimental creation in the Achigvara Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum of a comprehensive financially autonomous agroindustrial team which assumed responsibility for the whole cycle of the harvesting and processing of tea. At that time we proposed that this form of organization be approved in other sectors too.

Why should our comrades in Gardabanskiy Rayon not try to apply this form of organization in the harvesting and processing of vegetables? There are, after all, in the rayon farms which have their own production lines for turning out canned goods.

It is time once and for all to put an end to irresponsible attitudes toward the state budget. It is necessary, comrades, to remember that our budget is not infinite and it is the property of the whole people. Therefore EACH, literally EACH kolkhoz member and worker, EACH economic leader, soviet worker and party worker must learn how to keep a thrifty account of EACH kopek from national funds.

OUR RURAL COMMUNISTS MUST REGARD AS THEIR PARAMOUNT DUTY TODAY THE UTILIZATION OF ANY OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE FARMER'S LABOR, AND FOR INCREASING THE PROFITABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL AND ALL AGROINDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

III

When speaking about the organizational and administrative aspects of the solution of the Food Program we cannot bypass such an important reserve of ours as the rural population's personal plots. We also find the Gardabanskiy program attractive in that it outlines a systems approach to the given problem, that it contains a clear concept, which is: TO SECURE THE SATISFACTION OF THE RAYON POPULATION'S DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BASICALLY BY MEANS OF PERSONAL PLOTS AND TO CHANNEL THE OUTPUT OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR INTO SATISFYING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE URBAN POPULATION.

This, comrades, is the correct conception of the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum, a very opportune and true approach with which the representatives of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry who have spoken here have agreed. Of itself it dictates heightened demands on the compilation of food programs at the level of individual families and households. And, as Comrade O.M. Bokeriya has reported here, it is no accident that by the end of the 5-year plan the number of families embraced by cooperative work in the rayon will have reached 7,000 to 8,000 as against the current 400.

It must be said that the inhabitants of Gardabanskiy Rayon are not an exception in the given instance. Interesting forms of the development of personal plots are also to be found in Dmanisskiy Rayon, where cooperative work has already embraced up to 5,000 families. The main emphasis here is placed on the production of milk and beef, to all intents and purposes without the allocation of concentrated feeds from state resources. The farms provide free veterinary and zootechnical services for the population's livestock, carry out artificial insemination and allocate plots of land. I am no longer mentioning the experience of Abashskiy or Makharadzevskiy Rayons, which we have spoken of a number of times.

All these details are cited in connection with the fact that COOPERATIVE WORK WITH THE POPULATION HAS STILL NOT BEEN AS EXTENSIVELY DISSEMINATED IN THE REPUBLIC AS WE EXPECTED. Many party raykoms, ispolkoms and agroindustrial associations are paying insufficient attention to this problem. For instance, we find incomprehensible the position of the comrades from Akhalkalaksiy Rayon, where only four farms are engaged in cooperative work, although much that is useful and really interesting is being done in the rayon.

Today it is no coincidence that we deem it advisable to examine all these problems precisely through the prism of management. While encouraging in every way the development of personal plots and their cooperation with the state-sector farms, at the same time we would be wrong to forget that these processes are far from identical and, quite frankly, have been little studied from the viewpoint of certain social consequences. It is very good that our economists have set about studying these problems. I read with great interest the publications of Comrade A.L. Guniya, director of the Georgian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Economy and Law and the press article by another well-known scientist of ours, Comrade K.N. Charkviani, director of the Georgian Gosplan's Scientific Research Institute of the Economics and Planning of the National Economy. These constitute fine attempts to generalize the accumulated experience.

Yes, we have stated and we state now that we support personal plots. We have believe and we continue to believe that they have played and will continue to play an appreciable role in providing the republic's urban population with the basic food products. That is why in recent years we have been doing everything to improve the conditions of the management of the private-sector farming. This is our principled position.

At the same time I must say for all to hear that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government advocate a rationally developing and private-sector farming which is amenable to management by the state-sector farms. This too is a principled issue. We categorically oppose private-sector farming which is transformed purely and simply into a means of making money. In the performance of private-sector farming we must suppress ruthlessly and uncompromisingly any violations tending toward this.

It is important that the creation of the output in this sphere is managed skillfully, competently and capably. Yet at the same time it is precisely certain symptoms of a lack of control that have begun to manifest themselves in some places. This is felt particularly acutely in areas of intensive vegetable growing -- Marneulskiy, Mtskhetskiy and Lagodekhskiy Rayons and the Tskhaltubo urban zone. A certain part of the population of these areas is building temporary and substantial [kapitalnyy] hothouses over large areas; a large number of people are growing early vegetables in them without subsequently selling these to the state and so are avoiding socially useful labor.

The concern being expressed by people in their letters regarding the fact that the prices of certain products on the kolkhoz markets have gotten out of control is understandable. We must give serious thought to how these prices can be regulated to keep them within reasonable bounds.

Many serious issues are also arising in the sheep-raising rayons. We are even getting reports that attempts are being made in some places to use hired labor. In no way can we accept this! This, comrades, is completely impermissible; the entire responsibility for such actions which are completely incompatible with the socialist system of management and with our socialist way of life is borne by the party raykoms, the raykom first secretaries, the rayispolkoms and the agroindustrial associations.

The entire issue consists of MAKING THE SPHERE OF PRIVATE-SECTOR FARMING COMPLETELY CONTROLLABLE. Otherwise we may find ourselves going too far in one direction or the other. As we know, the absence of control always entails serious consequences.

We believe that the norms for maintaining animals on personal plots can be determined in the rayons or on the farms themselves, but on one condition -- the kolkhozes must actively direct these processes, resorting to such tested levers as cooperative work and the procurement system. It is cooperative work that provides the opportunity to eliminate elements of the personal plots being counterposed to the state-sector farms, while procurement allows an active and purposeful influence to be exerted on the population's production of output.

I want to remind the plenum participants that in 1977 we altered the system of procurement of agricultural products by transferring all functions to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Certain changes were subsequently made to the system, but it was especially stipulated in all the adopted decisions that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes continue to be the procurers of agricultural products both with regard to the state sector and the population. As of 1982 we have even transferred to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes the function of selling mixed feed to the population in order to place in the hands of the kolkhozes and important lever of control over the procurement of livestock products from the population.

It must be said that over the past years the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have obtained more that R35 million profit. At the same time we observe that the procurement system has recently been showing signs of disruption. All this is manifesting itself particularly unhealthily during the procurement of livestock products and is having an effect on cooperative work.

The causes of this situation lie in the fact that some kolkhozes have in effect removed themselves from the procurement of agricultural products and have even ceased here to establish control targets for the procurement of agricultural products from the population. In some localities the responsibility for the procurement of agricultural products on personal plots has been placed on the rural soviets, which is fundamentally wrong.

The rural soviet has neither the manpower nor the opportunity to direct this process. It can perform control functions in this matter. But all the keys -- if I may put it like this -- to the personal plots must be concentrated in the hands of the kolkhoz board or the sovkhoz administration. It is important that the cycle of the management of these plots is closer right there on the spot.

Practice shows that many party raykom secretaries and ispolkom and association chairmen have not made a thorough investigation of these questions and are opting for the easiest ways of achieving their goal. Therefore, I deem it necessary to remind the comrades once again, by referring to the decisions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's ninth (1978) plenum, that EACH RAYON AND EACH FARM SHOULD ISSUE TWO INDICATORS FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: ON STATE-SECTOR FARMS AND FROM THE POPULATION.

I recall that we have even spoken of introducing on the major farms the position of deputy chairman for procurement and commercial work. This must be done, comrades, in order to overcome parasitical attitudes and to learn, at last, to count the rubles and effect control over the ruble.

As far as the rayon link is concerned, the seventh plenum proposed by way of an experiment also introducing the position of deputy chief of the rayon agroindustrial association for procurement of agricultural products. As we can see, there is a great need for this.

Aside from anything else, it will permit the suppression at the source of possible violations, of which there are currently many. For instance, the instruction of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers regarding the organization of livestock reception points in rayon centers is not being fulfilled; in some places artificial barriers are being erected to the settlement of accounts with the population for output sold, and so forth. Such facts have been uncovered in Signakhskiy, Zugdidskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Tetritskaroyskiy and Dushetskiy Rayons. Analogous tendencies are also making their presence felt in other rayons, Gardbanskiy Rayon included.

Before the end of the year the republic interdepartmental council must, in conjunction with the Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and Procurement, make a thorough investigation of the reasons for the situation that has come about. The rayon agroindustrial associations must constantly keep in view questions of the organization of the procurement of agricultural products -- particularly from the population -- and find mutually beneficial and convenient forms of cooperation.

At the same time, the most fixed attention should be paid to further expanding the cooperation of personal plots with the state-sector farms. This is one of the most effective and efficient forms of the management of the population's production of agricultural products. I believe that it is essential for us to charge the Ministries of Agriculture and Fruit and Vegetable Farming with formulating a system for administering the problems of cooperative work and, together with it, a special program, after getting them approved by a decision of the Georgian Council of Ministers sometime in the first quarter of 1983. Strictly speaking, the earlier the better. This program must proceed from the premise that BY THE END OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN WE MUST HAVE SECURED THE ENTIRE ASSIMILATION OF THE SO-CALLED DERELICT LANDS AND HAVE SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED THE NUMBER OF RURAL FAMILIES NOT POSSESSING LIVESTOCK.

I want here to recall yet again that THE UTMOST BUILDUP OF THE OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, AND PRIMARILY MEAT AND MILK, IS A PARTYWIDE, NATIONWIDE CONCERN, AN IMPORTANT STEP IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS.

IV.

The study of the experience of the Gardabanskiy party Raykom in compiling and implementing the Food Program, along with the entire proceedings of our plenum, confirm once again the immutable law of party leadership: EACH ACTION, EVERY PROCESS IN ANY SPHERE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE MUST BE ACCOMPANIED AND BACKED UP BY THE APPROPRIATE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION WORK.

We do not have the right to forget even for a minute that the most important condition of the attainment of the set goal -- including the successful realization of the Food Program -- is for us THE CLOSE COORDINATION OF THE SOLUTION OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TASKS. That is why all the problems raised, including also the problem of the further cooperation of the state-sector farms with the population and the development of the rural workers' personal plots, demand the utmost attention, and primarily from the party organizations. This business cannot be allowed to drift along on its own; we must develop forms of cooperation which completely exclude relapses into a consumerist mentality and must back up all measures by stepping up ideological influence on people.

For example, we must not close our eyes to the fact that the personal plots bring in not inconsiderable earnings for the rural inhabitants. Let us look at the figures. In 1981 the total income of a family of kolkhoz members in the republic totaled on average over R6,000, which is more than 50 percent higher than the corresponding indicator in 1975. An increasingly substantial place in the structure of our rural inhabitants' monetary incomes is occupied by income obtained in payment for labor on the kolkhozes. As you can guess, this is linked with the introduction of the new forms of material incentive in agriculture and its related sectors.

In Gardabanskiy Rayon, for example, the volume of the population's monetary incomes for 1981 totaled in excess of R92 million, a 250-percent increase over the corresponding 1971 indicator and a 120-percent increase over 1976's indicator. Impressive growth rates!

Overall it is good, of course, that our rural workers have begun to earn more, that the bulk and ever-increasing proportion of their incomes are obtained from their labor on state-sector farms. At the same time all this poses complex and interrelated socioeconomic problems for the planning, financial and banking organs, supply organizations and the various sectors of the national economy and the services sphere. And they must be resolved without delay. But even this is only one aspect of the matter.

The other aspect of the matter lies in the fact that it is constantly necessary to educate people. In my opinion, this issue was raised very correctly and opportunely by V.I. Vashakidze, director of the Scientific Research Institute of Occupational Hygiene and Disease. We talk about the "standard of farming," the "standard of production" and the "standard of labor," but at the same time we must cultivate in people also a standard of nourishment [kultura pitaniya]. This is a problem of no little importance, and we ought to give it some serious thought and implement scientifically substantiated measures. Without educational work the growth of our citizens' incomes and the rise in their material prosperity may create a favorable background for the manifestation of acquisitive, private-ownership tendencies.

This is precisely why we have also emphasized the particular responsibility of the party organizations and party raykoms for the state of affairs in the agroindustrial complex and for the implementation of the tasks set by the Food Program. Who, if not they, answer for the standard of propaganda and agitation? Who, if not they, are called on to seek out new forms and methods of ideological educational influence which are as close as possible to life? We must radically heighten the role of the raykoms and the primary organizations in this most important matter.

Without the creative activation of the ideological workers at the rayon and primary organization levels we will be unable to attain the necessary flexibility, currency and effectiveness of our propaganda and the fusion of our economic and ideological education tasks.

This was made the focus of the attention of all party committees in the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution "On the Work of Tsiteltskaroyskiy party Raykom on Ideological Backup for Socioeconomic Tasks." As we know, the Gardabanskiy Raykom discussed this resolution and has been and is pursuing interesting -- serious, in our view -- measures for its implementation. Much has been achieved: There is no shortage of lectures, talks, seminars and reports by economic leaders regarding the educational work being undertaken. But I am telling you honestly that all the measures are being carried out in the old fashion, without consideration for the new specific conditions of the rayon's economic life. Why, one asks, does the lecture propaganda bypass the questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and introducing the achievements of science and technology into practice? Here too we need an earnest restructuring of the consciousness of every leader and every working person. I am no longer speaking about themes such as the enhanced role of the rural intelligentsia in the development of the rayon's agroindustrial complex and the resolution of sociocultural, educational tasks. All this, like much else, must become the cornerstone of the party raykom's ideological work.

We are doing much to improve material incentives and foregetting what a powerful force is also to be found in moral incentives and the encouragement of people's initiative and creative quest. Clearly, here too we need new forms. It is also clear that the time has come to ponder the activation of the science-teaching intelligentsia working in the countryside and the improvement of its social and consumer service conditions of existence -- for this too is our true ideological aktiv, our support.

The fulfillment of the Food Program requires the profound and comprehensive restructuring of people's attitude toward their business, the inculcation in each urban and rural working person of a clear and lucid understanding of the economic, social and political significance of the course mapped out by the party. Moreover, in each region and rayon this guideline must acquire its own SPECIFIC interpretation and meet those SPECIFIC conditions and opportunities, those SPECIFIC tasks which the working people of a given SPECIFIC rayon and SPECIFIC sovkhoz, kolkhoz and enterprise are having to resolve.

We have mentioned many times that the processes under way in the countryside today require serious scientific study, analysis and comprehension. We have repeatedly tasked our scientists with making their weighty procurement about the current reorganization in the countryside and participating actively in all undertakings. If one considers the fact that Gardabanskiy Rayon has formed excellent close contacts with science as a whole, one would like the institute of an ideological orientation also to find their own place in the solid program being formulated here. All this has the most direct relationship to the quest for new forms and methods of stepping up both economic and ideological activity.

Such an approach acquires special significance in current conditions when the formation of the agroindustrial associations has created a new socioeconomic situation in the countryside which is stimulating the improvement of the style, forms and methods of party work. As we have already noted, the rural party raykoms are being freed of the need to pursue current operational economic work. This means they have more time and opportunity to step up political work and, via the awareness of people and party cadres, to arrive at the solution of complex economic, social and political tasks.

Naturally, this not only simplifies their functions, but it renders them more complex. An analysis of the work style of Gardabanskiy party Raykom and of the range of questions given a hearing at Bureau sessions demonstrates that it is gradually surmounting the execesively domestic economic bias characteristic of past years.

The comrades have presented the following information: Last year, of the 44 issues examined at the bureau, more than half related to purely domestic economic questions such as progress in sheep milking, the implementation of preventive measures against crop pests, preparations for the sheep shearing season and so on. Now such questions are examined by the council of the rayon agroindustrial association, and the council chairman or his deputy reports to the party bureau.

The party raykom itself discusses key problems. Eighteen questions have been examined during the 9 months of this year, and the majority of them are now connected with the increased role of the party organizations in elaborating and implementing a food program, with the party organizations' activity in pursuit of the monitoring and verification of execution, with the improvement of organizational, ideological education and cadre work, and so forth.

Thus, IN THE NEW MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS GARDABANSKIY RAYKOM IS INCREASINGLY FOCUSING ITS EFFORTS ON THE MAIN POLITICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL AND IDEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE LEADERSHIP OF AGRICULTURE.

This approach is of exceptionally great significance inasmuch as today the work of any rayon committee is evaluated not only by the economic results but also by the means with which they are secure. We frankly admit that not so very long ago our party organs would in a number of instances, particularly when there were definite achievements in the economic sphere, be inclined to release -- if I can express it that way -- certain leaders and party workers from the implementation of their immediate political duties, in other words, would make reduced political demands of them. At times this led to a situation wherein a leader's adverse traits, such as sheer bureacratic administration, the absence of collegiality, even rudeness, were veiled by economic successes.

Voluntarist [volevoy] methods of leadership are completely intolerable in the new conditions. A leader who is incapable of convincing people logically, of making them trust him, of bringing them along with him, will never win prestige among the masses. LIFE IS SHAPING A NEW TYPE OF PARTY LEADER WITH A CLEARLY EXPRESSED DEMOCRATIC THINKING, WITH THE ABILITY TO CONCENTRATE EFFORTS ON THE FUNDAMENTAL, PRINCIPLED ISSUES OF THE ECONOMY'S DEVELOPMENT, WITH -- AS V.I. LENIN DEMANDED -- THE CAPABILITY OF LEADING SOVIET, ECONOMIC, TRADE UNION AND KOMSOMOL ORGANS VIA THE COMMUNISTS WORKING IN THESE ORGANS. Such a party leader values and respects public opinion and utilizes it in his own work.

It is possible to judge well from the example of Gardabanskiy party Raykom how this reorganization is being implemented, how the comrades are gradually abandoning excessive tutelage of the economic organs. Nevertheless, the raykom certainly ought to define its position more clearly in the shaping of the correct relationships among the organizations of the agroindustrial complex. Undoubtedly the comrades on the spot require the assistance of the Georgian CP Central Committee and other leadership organs in this matter.

Thus, for instance, it is time to clearly define the range of duties and rights for the leaders of the agroindustrial associations; their functions as the first deputy chairman of the local ispolkoms is also a serious question. In the interim one thing is clear: THE LEADERS OF THE ASSOCIATIONS MUST FREE THE SOVIETS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE FROM HAVING TO RESOLVE CURRENT QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. But many new problems are arising, including some related to status, subordination and so forth. It is no coincidence that the comrades who spoke in the debate mentioned this most pointedly. These problems are awaiting their solution. Certainly, all these questions must be tackled by the appropriate subdivisions of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as the sections of the party's Central Committee and the departments of the Council of Ministers.

During the preparation for the current plenum we devoted special attention to the activity of the Agriculture Department of the party raykom. This is a new link formed in the wake of the Central Committee's May plenum.

The Gardabani comrades have taken the correct path, concentrating the main attention of this section on strengthening party influence within the agroindustrial complex and within all its subdivisions; on determining the immediate and more remote prospects in the development of one or other sector of agriculture; on introducing the achievements of science and advanced practice, and on seeking out additional reserves. The section's workers are implementing day-to-day control over the course of the Food Program's implementation, are tackling questions of the organization of the socialist competition in the agroindustrial complex and are showing every concern to enhance the militancy of the primary party links. This is the right direction.

At the same time, a noticeable improvement in work with cadres is required -- a key problem, as you know. The party raykom was criticized at the seventh plenum for omissions in this sphere. The section must become a reliable support for the entire party committee in this respect and in rectifying all shortcomings. It must seek to ensure that all crucial sectors of party, soviet and economic activity are headed by competent people, workers who display initiative and know-how and are devoted to the cause and whose political qualities and moral makeup are beyond question.

The Central Committee is now drafting a new system of work with cadres on the nomenclature schedule [of party-vetted positions]. The practice of conversations with newly elected, appointed and approved cadres is being broadened considerably, their studies and probation recertification are being improved. The draft of this system has been sent to all party raykoms for discussion. It would be desirable for the party raykoms to set about formulating just such a system now in respect of the cadres comprising their own schedule. The agriculture sections must also have their say here.

The new conditions are posing the need to improve the coordination of the efforts of the primary party organizations of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises belonging to the agroindustrial association. The councils of primary party organization secretaries have shown themselves to be sufficiently effective.

As in much else, we have adopted the experience of our industrial associations. Here too the councils of secretaries are not elective, statutory organs and, consequently, do not possess the functions of leadership and control. Their terms of reference relate only to coordination of the actions of party organizations, the exchange of advanced experience and the formulation of practical recommendations for improving the style, forms and methods of the leadership of the labor collective.

This, however, by no means excludes variety in their forms. The point is that in the countryside the role of the territorial factor is exceptionally large. We cannot fail to consider this when improving the structure of the rural party organizations. Therefore, whereas in rayons such as Abashskiy, Bolnisskiy, Goriyskiy and Makharadzevskiy Rayons the councils of the agroindustrial complex' primary party organization secretaries have been established on the basis of production characteristics, in Gardabanskiy Rayon, and also in Signakhskiy Rayon, steps are being taken to establish such councils within the contexts of villages and settlements.

We do not exclude the quest for what is new in purely party work too and so we assume that both these forms, as an experiment, have an equal right to exist.

After all, in the final analysis, it is not a question of form, as such, but rather of ensuring the high degree of efficiency, of militancy, of all the party's primary cells. Wherever this is indeed so, wherever the party organization actively directs and mobilizes the labor collective toward high targets in production activity then as a rule the results are there for one to see. The Teleti livestock sovkhoz can be cited as an example. In comparison with last year it has increased the sale of milk and meat by 100 tons and 26 tons respectively.

This picture is quite the reverse on the Norio dairy sovkhoz where the party organization has been unable to adapt to the new conditions of economist activity and has avoided tackling urgent questions connected with the collective's production activity. THIS IS WHY WE ATTACH SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO THE MILITANCY OF THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STRUGGLE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION FO THE FOOD PROGRAM.

If we are to speak of the main tasks facing us and all rural communists today then these are conducting the report and election campaign in an organized fashion and the successful completion of the agricultural year. IT IS NECESSARY TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE FACT THAT THIS YEAR THE REPORT ADN ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS TAKING PLACE AT A SPECIAL TIME -- THE PERIOD OF ACTIVE AND THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE USSR. Each Communist, each worker in the republic must determine his place in the fruitful and creative work for a fitting greeting to this glorious date in the life of the multinational Soviet state. This is the honorable duty of each of us -- a duty which now, following the party Central Committee's adoption of its latest, detailed resolution on Georgia in which our experience of preparing for the 60th anniversary of the USSR is rated so highly, has become an inner requirement of all the working people of Soviet Georgia.

This is why at the report and election meetings the Communists' special attention must be focused on the successful completion of the jubilee year, the bringing of new reserves to light in all spheres of the economy, and the consistent translation into practice of the party Central Committee decisions and L.I. Brezhnev's instructions regarding the implementation of the Food Program.

Together with other documents, information on the progress of the report and election campaign in the republic's party organizations which attests to the fact that the majority of meetings taking place in the primary organizations have been characterized on the whole by precisely such a spirit, by precisely that kind of mood, have been distributed to the plenum's participants.

MORE THAN 30,000 CRITICAL COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS HAVE BEEN VOICED, OF WHICH ABOUT 700 ARE DIRECTED AT REPUBLICAN ORGANS.

Many useful suggestions and letters have been received just now from our plenum's participants, including some today. Almsot all of them -- and about 800 persons are participating in the work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's 10th plenum -- have deemed it necessary to speak out and expound their opinion on the essence of the problems under discussion. This has already become a rule with us and we consider that every such letter or note to the presidium greatly enhances the effectiveness and businesslike thrust of the decisions being elaborated by our plenum, frequently serves as an instructive example, and enriches our creative experience.

It is necessary to say, comrades, that very, very difficult tasks fact the republic's rural workers. Are there any ordeals that they have not had to endure this year? A difficult winter, then torrential rainfall and a cold snap in the spring, and these were followed by unprecedented damage from hail. But the ordeals did not end there. Just before the harvesting of the grapes and other crops there was further hail damage in the Marneulskiy, Bogdanovskiy, Akhalkalakskiy and other rayons. Even now, abundant rainfall in west Georgia is continuing while in the mountains snow had already fallen at the beginning of October.

To the credit of the workers of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex, the specialists and leaders of farms and enterprises, and of the majority of party, soviet and economic organs, it must be acknowledged that in the main they coped with these difficulties, emerged from them with minimal losses and THE REPUBLIC AS A WHOLE IS FULFILLING THE TARGETS OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the government express the deepest and most sincere gratitude to all who grew, preserved, harvested, transported and processed the 1982 harvest.

As always our illustrious tea growers merit the very highest assessment. Just before them plenum they reported to the motherland that 535,000 tons of leaf tea had been procured.

This is a real labor feat, for only 2 months ago few people believed that even the pledges would be fulfilled. However, our tea growers overturned all the forecasts and proved that a high degree of organization and strong hearts are capable of overcoming any difficulties and storming any heights!

We particularly emphasize that our glorious young people played a tremendous part in the tea growers' successes. We want to thank our fine young people for the fact that when things were very difficult for us, when the very fate of the fulfillment of the plans was in jeopardy, all the young people of the republic, following the call from the young people of Abkhazia arose for a patriotic campaign to secure a big tea harvest.

Today we address words of most sincere, heartfelt gratitude to our students and pupils, VUZ professors and teachers at secondary schools and to instructors at vocational and technical schools!

We address words of special appreciation to the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and to all Komsomol and Pioneer organizations of the republic:

We would like to say a big thank you on behalf of our entire republic and on behalf of all our people!

The workers of the tea industry worked in a very harmonious manner. The workers of other sectors too labored selflessly. The plan for the procurement of silk cocoons was fulfilled and the grain growers and potato growers are close to the sacred target. The fruit and vegetable growers have achieved a pace considerably faster than last year. There is no doubt that they will fulfill their pledges. The procurement of sugar beet has begun and the 9-month plan for procurement of livestock products has been fulfilled. Fruit and vegetable products are rapidly being laid in for winter storage. In a word, as preliminary forecasts have shown, DESPITE GREAT DIFFICULTIES, THE PLANS FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF THE MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN THE REPUBLIC, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF GRAPES, WILL BE HONORABLY FULILLED!

As for the viticulturists, they must now give thought to how to make up for the disruption that has occurred so as to reach the target determined by the 5-year plan.

This year we have set ourselves the aim of achieving the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for dispatching agricultural products for the nationwide resources. This comrades, is our sacred obligation to the country's unified national economic complex and our internaticnal duty to the other republics. The growers of potatoes and vegetables have already kept their promise. It is now the turn of the fruit and citrus growers. We do no doubt that they too will cope with their pledges in an exemplary fashion.

Fall is drawing to a close, but the concerns of the rural workers are undiminshed. A difficult winter once again lies ahead. And preparations for it must be made without slackening the pace of the harvesting. PREPARING FOR NEXT YEAR AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING THE PRESENT YEAR IS NOW THE COMBAT PROGRAM OF ALL THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKERS OF SOVIET GEORGIA.

The main thing is not to let a single fine day slip by, to accelerate the harvesting and procurement of fruits, grapes, vegetables, corn, soybeans and essential-oil crops to the maximum. The sowing of winter crops has still not been completed everywhere and time for this is running out. This could have a bad effect on next year's harvest and therefore it is eseential to sharply accelerate the sowing of winter crops and also intermediate crops.

By all accounts it can be seen that once again a difficult livestock wintering period lies ahead and in many rayons and farms the premises have not been made ready. In the immediate future the republic's Council of Ministers must decide the question of the allocation of the necessary construction materials for the repair of livestock units.

And it is the obligation of the local party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs to carefully consider the questions of staffing the livestock units with cadres. If need be, the Central Committee bureau can be approached with the relevant proposals.

Similiarly, every concern should be shown to create reliable fodder stocks. There is much hay and chala [meaning unknown] in the mountains this year. In the republic as a whole the balance of coarse fodder has shaped up much better in the second half of the year than we had expected which, as can be seen, has to a certain degree reassured certain comrades. This must not be allowed to happen. Many difficulties still lie ahead and everything must be done to fully provide the livestock units and complexes and all livestock with good-quality fodder.

A high degree of exactingness, enterprise and mobilization are valuable qualities which are essential at this time in any matter, in all sectors, at every enterprise, on every farm and at each work station. It seems very important that all Central Committee secretaries, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers and all bureau members must regularly, and virtually daily hear reports on their complexes, know how the situation is developing with regard to the problems which they are handling, be constantly aware of how the most important indicators of the 5-year plan are taking shape and pay the closest attention to the search for additional reserves. This work must be conducted consistently both territorially -- by rayon and region -- where ad hoc groups, and special commissions for bringing additional production reserves into plan are functioning, and also vertically -- by kuriruyemyy [meaning unknown] ministries and departments. Today vigorous efforts must be made at the highest level to guarantee the guideline [kontrolynyy] figures of the 5-year plan.

We would ask Comrade D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to galvanize in every way the work of the Council of Ministers and, of course, of the Main Administration for Material and Technical Supply and of all other republican organs for the uninterrupted material and technical support for the republic's enterprises and organizations.

We must round off the current year with high indicators. There is now no alternative, comrades. We cannot live and labor in any other way for the party Central Committee has, after all, adopted a resolution "On the Organizational and Political Work of the Georgian SSR's Party Organizations on the Peparation for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR," and has expressed firm confidence that the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia of Soviet Georgia under the leadership of the tried and tested detachment of the CPSU -- the republic's Communist Party -- will mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new successes in fulfilling the pledges of the jubilee year and of the 5-year plan as a whole and in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of building communism.

Permit me, on your behalf, to give the CPSU Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a firm assurance that SOVIET GEORGIA WILL HONORABLY FULFILL ITS JUBILEE SOCIALIST PLEDGES AND THE UNABATING ENTHUSIASM AND MIGHTY CREATIVE STRENGTH OF OUR PEOPLE ARE A GUARANTEE OF THIS!

WE WILL CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT THE DECISIONS OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS BECAUSE LENIN'S PARTY IS CONFIDENTLY BLAZING FOR US A TRAIL TOWARD NEW VICTORIES AND TOWARD NEW ACHIEVEMENTS!

Information Report on Plenum

PM301021 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 1

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee held its 10th plenum on 19 October.

The plenum examined the following questions:

The tasks of the Georgian Communist Party in increasing grain and fodder production in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations -- report by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

On the Gardabanskiy Rayon Food Program -- report by the Gabardanskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom.

Briefing on the course of report and election meetings in the republic's party organizations.

Those taking part in the plenum had been familiarized in advance with the report on the first question, the report on the second question and the briefing on the course of the report and election meetings in the republic's party organizations.

At the plenum O.M. Bokeriya, first secretary of the Gardabanskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom, gave explanations of certain features of the experiment underway in the rayon to build up agricultural output on the basis of the introduction of the achievements of science and technology and leading experience, with which those taking part in the plenum had had the opportunity to familiarize themselves the day before.

Taking part in the debates on the agenda were D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; G.D. Gabuniya, chairman of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom; F.S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Committee of the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast; S.I. **Kotorashvili**, worker at the Gamardzhveba poultry factory, Gardabanskiy Rayon; A.M. Moskalenko, secretary of the Abkhaz ASSR Georgian Communist Party Obkom; I.A. Pirosmanashvili, chairman of the Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon agroindustrial association; D.I. Guguchiya, chairman of the board of the Kakhati village kolkhoz, Zugdidskiy Rayon; I.G. Gverdtsiteli, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology; O.G. Teneishvili, first secretary of the Makharadzevskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; V.G. Bakradze, first secretary of the Lagodekhskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; G.Ye. Chigogidze, second secretary of the Adzhar ASSR Georgian Communist Party Obkom; G.D. Mgeladze, Georgian SSR minister of agriculture; V.A. Kochoyan, first secretary of the Bogdanovskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; T.K. Dzhabadari, Georgian SSR minister of fruits and vegetable farming; G.D. Agladze, rector of the Georgian Animal Technology and Veterinary Training and Research Institute; V.G. Lordkipanidze, second secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee; N.O. Andriadze, first secretary of the Vanskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; D. Ye. Sarishvili, chairman of the Georgian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; V.I. Vashakidze, director of the Scientific Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Industrial Diseases; N.O. Nadaraya, first secretary of the Khobskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; D.I. Kotetishvili, chairman of the Akhaltsikhskiy Rayispolkom; V.I. Lomadze, secretary of the party committee of Tbilisi's Dimitrov aviation plant; N.N. Gvazava, corn grower at the Norioyskiy kolkhoz, Abashskiy Rayon; K.N. Shavishvili, chairman of the board of "Tsekavshiri"; T.V. Kunchuliya, first secretary of the Lanchkhutskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; G.S. Shugarov, first secretary of the Akhalkalakskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; I.N. Kvlividze, chairman of the Udabno village soviet ispolkom, Sagaredshoyskiy Rayon; T.I. Khazaradze, first secretary of the Bolnisskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; O.A. Khristianov, first secretary of the Tsalkskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; V.A. Utiashvili, chairman of the board of the Chumlaki village kolkhoz, Gurdzhaanskiy Raykom; M.R. Gasanov, director of the Gardabani vegetable growing sovkhoz; M.Sh. Demuriya, chairman of the Zugdidskiy Rayon agroindustrial association; E.A. Beridze, first secretary of the Dmanisskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; B.S. Ordzhonikidze, chief of the people's education section of the Tkibuli Gorispolkom; V.I. Khutsishvili, chairman of the Goriyskiy Rayon agroindustrial association; V.R. Dzhneladze, director of the Gagra pedigree sovkhoz complex; and A.K. Panchulidze, director of the Krtsanisskiy forest party [lesopark], Gardabanskiy Rayon.

During the plenum each participant made specific proposals for further increasing the production of grain and fodder and all arable and livestock products and improving the management of the agroindustrial complex aimed at successfully implementing the republic's Food Program and increasing its contribution to the country's unified national economic complex. The proposals contained specific initiatives for seeking out internal reserves to insure the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum and a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted relevant resolutions on the questions discussed. The briefing on the course of the report and election meetings in the republic's party organizations was noted.

The plenum examined an organization question.

In connection with his retirement Sh.Z. Berianidze has been relived of his duties as chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's Trade and Consumer Services Department.

The plenum confirmed A.I. Kavsadze as chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's Trade and Consumer Services Department.

N.M. Tishchenko, CPSU Central Committee sector chief, and A.I. Seleznev, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

REPORT ON AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM011541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 82 p 2

[Correspondent L. Tairov report: "Much Work Ahead"; capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] Baku -- As PRAVDA has already reported, the tasks of Azerbaijan's party organization in implementing the provisions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the Baku celebrations have been discussed at an Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum. During the preparation for the plenum thousands of letters and telegrams were received from the republic's workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia. Their proposals, remarks and advice were of great help in formulating the organizational and political measures submitted for examination.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report, said:

"The presentation to the republic of a third Order of Lenin and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's participation in the celebrations were a real festival of the labor, friendship and fraternity of all the nations and ethnic groups of Azerbaijan. Comrade Brezhnev's speeches were party political documents of policy significance and an inspiring and mobilizing force. They determine a new stage of our struggle to implement the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions. They summarized the results of the path traveled by the republic, gave a party-style evaluation of what has been achieved and determined the program for Azerbaijan's economic and social development.

The most important task now, the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate noted, is to translate each of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposals and recommendations into practical deeds and specific measures. Paramount attention must be paid to qeustions of making further and fuller use of Azerbaijan's production forces. During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans its economy developed steadily and at a fast pace.

Industrial production increased by 120 percent and gross agricultural production by 110 percent. The past 5-year plan targets were fulfilled in 4 years 2 and 1/2 months, and the targets of the current 5-year plan and of this year are being fulfilled ahead of time.

However, the speakers noted, many sectors are still not making full use of the available potential. Let us take industry. Its structure still does not meet present-day requirements. Low production growth rates in machinebuilding are causing alarm. The construction of new and the expansion and modernization of existing enterprises must be accelerated. In addition to this the plenum set the task of ensuring work without backlogs and of achieving the unconditional fulfillment of contractual obligations on supplies.

Problems of the development of the republic's own energy complex, primarily the oil and gas extracting industry, were posed with particular acuteness. Oil extraction in the republic is, unfortunately, not increasing, according to A. Sadykhov, first secretary of the Leninskiy party Raykom, and N. Aliyev, the republic's minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, but is actually falling. Mention was made of the slow pace of retooling of the sector, the under use of the potential of local petroleum machinebuilding enterprises and the numerous sector scientific research and planning and design organizations, and the lack of assistance to petroleum workers on the part of union ministries. Speakers spoke self-critically of the need to make more rational use of oil, to deepen refining, to improve the quality of petroleum products, particularly lubricants, and to increase petrochemical resources.

The plenum participants assessed at its true worth the republic's contribution to the implementation of the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum. Despite the complex weather more vegetables, grapes, tea and other produce have been harvested this year than last. Azerbaijan fulfilled its socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state and exceeded the plan for raw cotton yield. But rural workers still have considerable reserves, it was noted by G. Aslanov, first secretary of the Ismailinskiy party Raykom, Sh. Gasanova, chairman of Fizulinskiy Rayon's Pervoye Maya kolkhoz and others. In particular the yield from irrigated lands is still low and their salinity is high. Serious complaints were leveled at leaders of the Azerbaijan SSR's Main Administration for Land Reclamation Water Resources Construction, which failed to meet targets for soil leaching.

Speakers said that scientifically validated crop rotation and a zonal arable farming system must be introduced more broadly and persistently, better use made of fertilizers and the structure of areas under crops improved. It was decided to double or treble the areas of repeat sowings and to expand considerably the sowing of corn grain. It is proposed to substantially increase potato production.

Paths for the further development of stockraising were outlined. Even though the republic has begun to produce more meat and milk, livestock productivity remains low on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. What is the cause of this? Primarily the weak fodder base. Year in year out, many farms maintain livestock on meager rations. Losses from violation of the techniques of fodder production, storage and processing are considerable.

No matter what problem was broached by the plenum participants, its discussion centered on the people on whom success depends. Much attention was paid to workers' housing and consumer conditions. Even though in recent years one Azerbaijani in five had moved into a new apartment and the housing conditions of one Azerbaijani in three had improved, the question remained acute. Since the beginning of the 10th 5-Year Plan alone, the republic has failed to commission over 750,000 square meters of planned housing. And 40 percent of the "shortfall" was down to Baku. The measures put forward for improving housing construction included increasing the annual total in the republic's capital to 1 million square meters. The plenum demanded that a full system also be established for the allocation of apartments.

The plenum discussed questions of the population's medical, transport, trade and consumer services and of public catering. A very interesting example was cited. In Azerbaijan, which produces a tremendous amount of vegetables and fruit, even in summer the majority of canteens make stewed fruit from...dried fruit. The republic's potential for improving people's health is not fully utilized. After all, the republic has bountiful seas, southern sunshine, mountains and valleys. It has everything needed to create another health zone of all-union significance. The plenum gave an assurance that Azerbaijan would have such a resort.

Again and again the idea was heard from the rostrum that Azerbaijan's rapid economic and social development during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans and the labor victories in the current 5-year plan are the result of energetic and skillful organizational and political work by party organizations. V. Guseynov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom, K. Ragimov, first secretary of Nakhichevan Obkom, and B. Kevorkov, first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakh party Obkom, said that it is necessary to continue improving the efficiency of their efforts and their militancy in a principled and consistent way. In some places, unfortunately, superficiality [deklarativnost] and formalism have not been eradicated, and there is a lack of self-critical analysis of matters. Such shortcomings are characteristic of the activity of the Ministries of Agriculture, Consumer Services and Housing, and Municipal Services and of the Sharorskiy and Kyurdamirskiy Rayon party organizations. Kedabekskiy party Raykom is leaving gaps in organizing the monitoring and verification of the execution of decisions, and there are considerable errors in the work style and methods of the Belokanskiy party Raykom. Cadre work problems have had a harmful effect on production matters and people's education at the Ministry of the Light Industry, the Baku Main Administration for Housing and Civil Engineering Construction and the M.F. Akhundov teaching institute and in Lerikskiy and Kelbadzharskiy Rayons.

A healthy moral and psychological atmosphere has been establishedin the republic, as has a mood of public contempt for the antitheses of socialist morality and of inevitable punishment for violators of Soviet laws. Nevertheless it was proposed to implement specific measures to further strengthen moral discipline and to step up the struggle against all who destruct our society.

Adopting a resolution on the issue under discussion, the plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that Azerbaijan's Communists and working people would always be in the forefront of the struggle for communism and would meet the USSR's glorious 60th anniversary jubilee with new achievements.

SHCHERBITSKIY DELIVERS SPEECH AT UKRAINE PLENUM

AU301600 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report on concluding speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 22 October plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] In his concluding speech, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out that during discussions on important and topical tasks connected with implementing the Food Program, a number of definite proposals had been made both before and at the Central Committee plenum. These proposals will be examined by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, the republic's Gosplan and the appropriate ministries and departments.

Following the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, there will be obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums to examine practical measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee's directives and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

The work on the republic's food program is now being completed.

Let me remind you, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that in line with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, food programs in republics, oblasts and rayons as well as comprehensive plans for developing farms and increasing the production of agricultural produce at kolkhozes and sovkhozes should be WORKED OUT BEFORE 1 NOVEMBER.

In the republic, a program has been drafted. By the end of October, it will be discussed at a session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and then in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. In oblasts and rayons, food programs should be completed in the immediate future, irrespective of the deadline set for this work at the republic level. It is particularly important for all kolkhozes and sovkhozes to work out, examine and approve at meetings comprehensive plans for developing farms and increasing agricultural production.

It is to be particularly emphasized that THE FOOD PROGRAM IS THE BACKBONE AND MAIN ELEMENT OF OUR INTERNAL POLICY FOR BOTH THE CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING 5-YEAR PERIODS. THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE GOVERNMENT AND OUR ENTIRE PARTY ARE WORKING TO IMPLEMENT IT. AND WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE SET TASKS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy then tackled urgent matters.

As noted in the report and the speeches, IN AGRICULTURE, it is necessary as soon as possible to complete all field operations. The estimates show that WE ARE ABLE TO AND MUST COMPLETE THE GATHERING OF SUNFLOWER SEEDS BEFORE 25 OCTOBER AND THE HARVEST OF CORN AND SUGAR BEETS BEFORE 7 NOVEMBER. FALLOW PLOWING MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE 15 OR 20 NOVEMBER.

We must by no means permit spring plowing.

It is with a high sense of responsibility and with understanding of the situation which has emerged that we must all approach the implementation of the set plans and tasks for selling agricultural produce -- corn for grain, rice, sunflower seeds, sugar beets, potatoes and vegetables -- to the state. Each farm must once again take stock of its marketable resources in order to produce a maximum of produce and to store it well.

It is particularly important to provide good conditions for obtaining the gross yields of grain planned for the coming year. For this purpose, additional measures are to be taken, as was noted by comrades Yu. A. Kolomiyets, L.K. Sechnyak and others in their speeches.

As far as LIVESTOCK WINTERING is concerned, the issue should be posed in the following way: Each kolkhoz and sovkhoz manager, each party organization secretary, let alone zootechnicians and veterinarians, must begin and end his working day at the farm and must organize the matter at hand in such a way as to increase productivity, output and the procurement of produce.

In connection with this, it is to be noted that 1,208 specialists moved in the current year from agricultural organs to work directly at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, including 603 to economically weak farms. Some 291 were elected as kolkhoz chairmen or confirmed as sovkhoz directors, including 166 at economically weak farms. Undoubtedly, this will favorably affect production.

Quite apart from this, I would like to speak about THE NEED TO HANDLE GRAIN PRODUCTS WITH CAUTION, because the cases of their unthrifty use, of perishing and of losses have been revealed in a number of oblasts, particularly in Zaporozhye, Chernovtsy, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kiev and Zhitomir. Soviet, administrative and people's control organs, as well as basic party organizations should tighten control over the work of bakeries, canteens and stores and should preclude any squandering of grain resources.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to call attention once again to the need to TIGHTEN LABOR DISCIPLINE AT KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES, ENTERPRISES AND PROJECTS. The newspaper PRAVDA recently published a topical satire entitled "There is Little Room for the Wedding."

It dealt with drinking bouts at weddings involving hundreds of people which take place during working hours and continue for 3 or 4 days, including times when field operations are in full swing. This subject has already been discussed. But, judging from everything, due conclusions from it have not been drawn everywhere in Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye and other oblasts. All these mass parties are taking place within the sight of the party organizations, village and settlement soviets, and frequently with the participation of leaders. A resolute struggle must be waged against these ugly phenomena which have nothing to do with our Soviet way of life.

IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION the results are, on the whole, rather good. However, what gives rise to concern is primarily the fact that some enterprises and associations are still not working in a stable way and are not coping with their supply obligations. Material and raw material resources are being used in excess.

As ever, special attention must be devoted to PROVIDING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY WITH FUEL AND ELECTRIC AND HEAT ENERGY. In this respect, matters have improved this year. In 10 months, above-plan production amounted to 750,000 tons of coal, 1.1 billion cubic meters of gas and 62,000 tons of petroleum. Compared with 1981, the coal stocks at thermal power stations and those of gas in underground deposits are 50 percent larger. The necessary coal stocks have been set up at coke and chemical plants, as have stocks of fuel at food, light, meat and dairy industries. Some 500,000 tons of coal have been supplied in excess of the plan for communal and service needs, for sale to the population, and for distribution among the working people in accordance with collective contracts.

At the same time, additional measures are needed to further improve the work of the COAL INDUSTRY. The branch possesses everything needed to supply at least 194,000 tons of coal this year. And this target must be achieved.

While scrutinizing the work of metallurgists, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted that NONFERROUS METALLURGICAL enterprises successfully coped with the 9-month plan for all indexes of importance. As far as FERROUS METALLURGY is concerned,it has been working under great strain. The Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, leaders and party organizations at a number of enterprises are still a long way from doing their utmost to accomplish tasks which entirely depend on their efficiency, initiative and persistance, particularly in the coke and chemical industry that is frequently hampering the entire metallurgical sector in its normal rhythmical work. Recently, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee carefully examimed this question and drew up practical measures to overcome th lag incurred. The Ukrainian Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and Installation and Special Construction Work, the Ukrainian Gosplan and the State Committee for the Material Supply of the National Economy must do their utmost to take all these measures within the set deadlines.

Ministries, departments and oblispolkoms are bound to look carefully at the fulfillment of tasks for SAVING RAW MATERIALS, FUEL, ELECTRIC POWER AND OTHER MATERIAL RESOURCES. There has been progress in this field. At the same time, the treatment given to organizing the work aimed at saving resources by some ministries and departments, particularly by the Ukrainian Ministry of Motor Transport, is perfunctory or even irresponsible.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium and obkoms must being leaders to stricter account for this.

Recently, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo examined in detail the state of affairs in CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION. Tasks for intensifying organizational work in this important branch have been delineated in our newspapers.

IN RAILROAD TRANSPORT, we must make better use of cars and unload them more rapidly. In the transportation of beets and other agricultural freight in Zhitomir, Nikolayev, Chernovtsy, Chernigov, Rovno and Ternopol Oblasts, trucks are being used unproductively. Obkoms and oblispolkoms must constantly keep an around-the-clock watch on transport work and introduce proper order in its use.

IN ALL BRANCHES, we must carefully examine and solve questions concerning smooth and regular consumer services at enterprises and projects IN THE WINTER SEASON.

Then comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: There are a little more than 2 months to go to the outstanding day -- the 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. We must do our best everywhere to fulfill socialist pledges adopted in honor of the jubilee.

Many collectives and tens of thousands of laborers have already reported on pledge fulfillments. According to data supplied by the Ukrainian Trade Unions Council, more than 40,000 collectives and about 500,000 individual laborers coped with their pledges by the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution.

As is known, the 10-month results of jubilee socialist competitions will be summed up. We must show attention to every man, distinguish winners in competitions in a worthy manner and clearly show their achievements and advanced work methods. In this respect, a great deal can and must be done by trade unions and the mass media.

In December, solemn meetings and sessions will be held in all labor collectives, rayons, cities and oblasts to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Supreme Soviet will hold their solemn session on 17 December.

Thus the forthcoming months will be rich in important political events. We must use them to further develop labor and social and political activity among workers, kolkhoz peasants, intelligentsia and all working people.

While taking into account the aggravated international situation, primarily in the ideological struggle in the world arena, it is necessary to intensify ideological, political educational and information work.

Party organizations must constantly cultivate among cadres a political approach to the matter and ensure that ideological work is in unity everywhere with organizational and economic activity.

Persistent, selfless and highly productive work, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, is a guarantee for success. If everyone works at his sector conscientiously and efficiently, we will accomplish all the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee without fail.

SHCHERBITSKIY, GAPUROV ADDRESS REGIONAL PLENUMS

LD3010024 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Plenums of the Ukrainian Communist Party Donetsk Obkom and the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee were held in Donetsk and Ashkhabad today. The plenums discussed the intensification of agricultural production, and the pinpointing and application of additional reserves for the resolution of tasks in the light of the requirements of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the instructions and recommendations of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The plenum in Donetsk was addressed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. A report was delivered in Ashkhabad by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. The Donetsk plenum studied organizational matters. The plenum released Comrade Kachura from the duties of obkom first secretary in connection with his election as secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Mironov, who worked earlier as chairman of the Donetsk Oblispolkom, was elected obkom first secretary.

AFP: POLICE PREVENT PACIFISTS' PRESS CONFERENCE

NC012106 Paris AFP in English 2034 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 1 (AFP) -- Two plainclothes police today prevented a press conference planned by an independent pacifist group in a Moscow apartment.

One of the officers gave Western journalists who turned up for the conference just two (?minutes) to leave and pushed one correspondent out of the entrance way.

Asked to give his identity, he said he was a "Soviet citizen" and a "representative of society" and told the pressmen "I know who you are and what your work is."

Meanwhile, the other police officer stood guard outside the apartment door.

The conference was called by the group calling for "confidence between the United States and the Soviet Union." Since its foundation last June, it has been a frequent target of the authorities and many of its members have been arrested.

Recently, a member of the group, 27-year-old painter Sergey Batovrin, was released after being held for more than a month in a psychiatric hospital for treatment for a "mental illness."

Another militant, Oleg Radvinskiy, 24, who was arrested on October 27, is still being detained on charges of "defaming the Soviet state."

SHCHARANSKIY'S MOTHER MAKES APPEAL TO BREZHNEV

NC012101 Paris AFP in English 2030 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 1 (AFP) -- The mother of fasting Soviet dissident Antoliy Shcharanskiy today appealed to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev not to allow her son to die.

Ida Milgrom, in an interview with Western journalists here, said she had had no news of her son since he began a hunger strike 36 days ago in Chistopol prison in the Tatar republic, where he was incarcerated for 13 weeks [words indistinct] for "treason and spying." She said she had also appealed to Soviet Interior Minister Nikolay Shchelokov to allow her to see her son and "try to convince him to end his fast."

Claiming that her son's mail was being "confiscated arbitrarily," Mrs Milgrom said "it was through desperation that he began his fast, although he was aware of the risk to his life."

Mr Shcharanskiy, 34, is a founding member of the Soviet group monitoring the Helsinki accords. He has fought for the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate.

Last Saturday, dissident Andrey Sakharov appealed to Pope John Paul II, French President Francois Mitterrand and Italian Communist Party Leader Enrico Berlinguer to intervene with Soviet authorities on Mr Shcharanskiy's behalf.

PROGRESS-16 FREIGHT SPACECRAFT LAUNCHED 31 OCT

LD311354 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched an automatic freight spacecraft, Progress-16, at 14 hours 20 minutes Moscow time today under a program for ensuring the further functioning of the orbiting research station Salyut-7.

The spacecraft was lifted off to supply the orbiting station with expendable materials and a variety of other cargoes.

Progress-16 was inserted in a flight path with the following parametres: maximum distance from earth -- 263 kilometres, minimum distance -- 193 kilometres, period of revolution -- 88.7 minutes, inclination of the orbit -- 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetry data, the automatic freight spacecraft's on-board systems are operating normally.

REPORT ON COSMONAUTS' 25TH WEEK IN SPACE

LD291238 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are now in the 25th week of their work in near earth orbit.

Over the past days the next cycle of geophysical experiments was carried out within the framework of a large program for the study of the earth's natural resources and the environment. The cosmonauts photographed the earth's surface, determined the optical and spectral characteristics of the atmosphere.

Today the crew of the orbital complex are having a medical day. The plan of examination includes the study of the reaction of blood circulation to dosed physical load, appraisal of the state of the cardio-vascular system by means of equipment "echograph" and a number of biochemical research experiments.

According to the program for today they will also prepare scientific equipment for the work to be done later and train on the veloergometer and "running" track.

Experiments are continuing on board the complex for a thorough study of the development of various biological objects in the conditions of space flight and perfection of systems designed for the cultivation of higher plants. The objects of research presently are onions, parsley, radishes and borage.

Tomorrow Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev will have a day off. They will clean the premises of the station, do physical exercises and see their families.

The flight of the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 is proceeding normally. Both cosmonauts are healthy and feel well.